FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Geneva Conference — A subcommittee established by the conference to draft an agreement on Lebanon's "identity" failed to agree and referred the subject back to the plenary session scheduled for 2 November, Beirut radio reported. Discussion of Lebanon's "identity" and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement caused heated argument at the conference sessions on 1 November, the radio said. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt stated in remarks broadcast by the radio that the conferees had not yet discussed the agreement, but Radio Monte Carlo said the accord was the prominent subject in the evening session and was also the subject of "frank" and lengthy private talks between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In his address to the morning session, Khaddam reaffirmed Syria's demand for the cancellation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, called on Lebanon to adopt a "popular liberation war" to end the Israeli occupation, and promised that Syria will do all it can to ensure the conference's success, the radio said. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and National Salvation Front leaders successfully opposed Al-Jumayyil's proposal that the conference submit the main topics to specialized committees, according to a PSP source cited by Damascus radio.

Israeli Warning — Israel will retain its forces in southern Lebanon and will reconsider its policy of open bridges across the Al-Awwali River if the Lebanese Government succumbs to Syrian pressure and breaks its agreement with Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and other Israeli officials told a visiting British minister in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Calling the Israeli-Lebanese accord "a symbol of Lebanon's independence," Shamir warned that if it is abrogated the Lebanese Government will be controlled by Syria and will be unable to hold contacts or negotiate with Israel. He said Syria is the obstacle to an arrangement in Lebanon and criticized Western politicians who have strengthened Syria's position by complimenting its leader, President Hafiz al-Asad.

Security Situation — Artillery exchanges continued in the Suq al-Gharb area on 1 November, according to Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed the PSP for initiating the fighting with the Lebanese Army.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio said a Western military source indicated that U.S. Marines may be deployed in Christian-controlled parts of the Al-Matn area east of Beirut. Earlier, a Greek Government spokesman reaffirmed Greece's decision to "accept in principle" Lebanon's request for Greek observers to supervise the cease-fire, Athens radio reported.

Hezbollahi on Bombings — The recent bomb attack on U.S. and French troops was a "good action which contributed to overthrowing the American throne and the pride of France," Hezbollah member Shaykh Muhammad Yazbik stated in remarks reported by AFP. Speaking in Ba'labakk, the shaykh said his party will carry out its motto of "Death to America" and teach the Americans a lesson they will not forget.

PLO Affairs

A PLO military statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that positions held by supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the Nahr al-Barid camp and the villages of Al-Muhammarah and Markibta in northern Lebanon were again shelled from positions inside Syrian-controlled territory. A Fatah opposition movement spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo announced that an Egyptian ship carrying heavy weapons and tanks for pro-'Arafat forces arrived in Tripoli.

In a statement reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio, an "official source" in the PLO Command denied a recent allegation by Palestine Liberation Army (PLA)-Hittin Forces Commander Tariq al-Khadra that the PLO command has suspended the payrolls for PLA-Hittin fighters and affiliated forces stationed in Syria. In another report "an informed Palestinian source" cited by Radio Monte Carlo said that the "limited" Central Committee of Fatah will meet in Tunis to discuss recent developments, efforts to reconcile with the Syrian leadership, and means to lift the siege on pro-'Arafat forces in northern Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

Reporting on naval actions near Bandar-e Khomeyni, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported that two Iranian gunboats attempted to come to the aid of vessels damaged in previous action, but Iraqi naval units destroyed one and forced the other to withdraw. On the other hand, an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported that shipping traffic continued normally around Bandar-e Khomeyni, adding that the Iraqi forces' "desperate efforts" to hamper it "were foiled" in a heavy sea battle, at the cost of two Iraqi combat vessels lost. A Greek freighter was hit by a shell near Bandar-e Khomeyni, Athens radio reported, but none of the crew was injured.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson confirmed that five Super Etendard aircraft "have been placed at Iraq's disposal," but refused to give details of their delivery, according to Paris radio. Meanwhile, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan reiterated that Iraq will "deal strong and harmful blows" to Iranian economic installations if the Iranians persist in escalating the fighting and continuing the war, according to INA.

In a separate development, an official government spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraq "welcomes" Security Council Resolution 540 on ending the war. Listing several specific paragraphs of the resolution, the spokesman expressed readiness to "abide by" it and specific agreement with several points, but stated that Iraq's agreement is dependent on Iran's "complete and unconditional adherence" to the resolution.

Maghreb Affairs

Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi "deplored" Algeria's attitude toward the Sahara issue, MAP stated. He asserted that Algeria "remained attached" to direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario, "seeking thus to impede the peace process" set in motion by the 18th and 19th OAU summits.

FBIS

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'Armed Groups' Shell North Lebanon Camps 1 Nov

JN011700 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Brothers, we have just received the following:

Military statement issued by the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces: Armed groups shelled Nahr al-Barid camp this afternoon. The shelling began at 1430 and was still going on when this statement was prepared. The camp, as well as the towns of Al-Muhammarah and Markibta, have been subjected to intermittent firing from heavy machine guns since 1530. (Al-Muniyah) port was intensively shelled with heavy artillery and rockets.

Unfortunately, the shelling came from areas under the Syrian forces. Some of the shells were coming from the Homs triangle inside Syrian territory, specifically from Syrian roadblocks inside Syrian territory. This shelling came a few hours after a statement by the Ahmad Jibril group threatening to shell the Palestinian camps, Lebanese villages, and the city of Tripoli.

Revolution until victory!

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Patrol in Lebanon

JN011727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist Forces continue their valiant operations against the Zionist invading forces' positions and patrols in the occupied Lebanese territories, inflicting on them more human and material losses.

A joint forces unit detonated remote-controlled charges beneath Israeli military vehicles as they were crossing over Al-Qasimiyah bridge, north of Tyre, in occupied southern Lebanon. The explosion destoryed one of the vehicles and killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, did not give details of the losses. He said that a large number of forces rushed to the scene and mopped up the area in search for the perpetrators, who managed to return safely to base.

Reports from southern Lebanon said the invading forces are still cordoning off the scene of the incident as mechanized and infantry patrols continue to roam the area in an unsuccessful attempt to block the roads in the face of our revolutionaries.

Fatah Official on Upcoming Palestinian Meetings

GF262042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 26 Oct (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has announced that a meeting of Fatah representatives abroad will be held during the next 2 weeks, but he did not reveal where it will take place. The official, who is an important official in Fatah, told the (?QNA) correspondent in Amman that Fatah will hold a conference in January. He said that this conference will have the authority to confirm the validity of Fatah's leadership or to change or amend it and to confirm, amend, or change the political line.

He said that everything in the conference is subject to discussion and amendment in the light of the Fatah [word indistinct] policy which is the pretext for its establishment in order to restore Palestinian rights, establish a Palestinian state, and liberate [words indistinct].

The Palestinian official, who is a member of the Fatah Central Committee, said that preparations are being made for Palestinian meetings, in addition to Fatah, on the level of guerrilla organizations and the PLO. They will be held in the next few weeks. [sentence indistinct]

Fatah Central Committee To Meet in Tunis

JN011742 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] An informed Palestinian source has said that the Fatah movement will hold a meeting of its limited Central Committee in Tunis during the next 48 hours to discuss three major points: recent developments on the Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab levels; the efforts being exerted to settle the differences with the Syrian leaders; and means to lift the siege on the pro-'Arafat Palestinian forces in northern Lebanon.

The source doubted if Yasir 'Arafat would be able to attend this meeting which, he said, will be followed by a regional meeting for Fatah at a place which has not yet been determined.

'Source' Cites Egyptian Arms for 'Arafat

JN020729 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A source in the Fatah opposition movement announced in Damascus that an Egyptian ship recently arrived in Tripoli [Lebanon] port carrying large quantitites of heavy weapons and tanks for thosw owing allegiance to Yasir 'Arafat.

San'a' VOP: U.S. Seeking Revenge for Bombing

GF311648 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Observers' bewilderment and world anticipation of U.S. revenge for the bombing at the U.S. Marine headquarters increase with the passage of time. The question remains: From whom will the United States seek revenge? Why? When and how? Attention is directed to the southern suburb of Beirut and the Al-Biqa' valley to be the [word indistinct] burning place of the failure of the U.S. policy in Lebanon and the Middle East under the guise of revenge for the Americans who were killed. U.S. diplomats clearly say that U.S. revenge will undoubtedly be in the southern suburbs and Al-Biqa'. But will it reach Tripoli to strike at the Palestinian revolution?

Reagan, like others, is trying to test his strength by annihilating the revolution, using his forces directly instead of the Israeli military apparatus. If revenge reached the suburbs [of Beirut] and Al-Biqa', will there be a second Grenada or will Reagan be content with a heavy military blow that would restore to his big country — which is as big as its crimes — its prestige in Lebanon and the world?

Observers concur that the decision to extract revenge has been made and that the execution will occur after the corpses of the soldiers — who are still under the debris of their command — are recovered and the U.S. aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* arrives along the Lebanese coast during the next 2 days. Observers believe that all eventualities are possible and that the situation will remain tense. The repercussions and consequences will probably reach beyond the Arab region and be beyond its control.

Palestinian Groups Condemn U.S. Action in Grenada

Fatah Central Committee

GF291909 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee has condemned the barbaric U.S. invasion of Grenada. Brother Abu al-Lutf, [Faruq Qaddumi], secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, said in a statement to WAFA that he condemned the U.S. invasion of a republic which is a member of the United Nations and ridiculed the U.S. justification of this invasion on the pretext of defending American citizens, human rights, and democracy.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: What kind of rights is the United States defending while hundreds of citizens are being killed in Grenada? What kind of democracy is it defending at a time when the United States is violating all forms of democracy and international norms? The United States and its troops, after their failure in Lebanon, are trying to restore the prestige of the Marines, but at the expense of peoples. The U.S. President cannot cover up this failure at a time when he is approaching a presidential election, especially after the use of veto by the United States in the Security Council — an act which reveals the ugly face of the United States and its insistence continuing its aggressive policy, which is based on terrorizing and dominating peoples.

PFLP-GC Statement

JN301449 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP-GC has vehemently condemned the brutal military aggression against Grenada being launched by the U.S. forces of invasion, which proved their hostile nature and insistence on challenging international will and on depriving the oppressed people of their right to determine their own destiny. This came in a statement issued in Damascus today. The PFLP-GC hailed the steadfastness of the strugglers in this region, which is experiencing revolutionary indignation against U.S. interests.

At the end of its statement, the PFLP-GC called on all states, on progressive and national forces, and on peace-loving people to stand at the side of the resistance in Grenada and extend support to them until the U.S. forces of invasion withdraw from the island.

Palestinian-Lebanese Delegation Arrives in Algiers

LD300316 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] A joint Palestinian-Lebanese delegation arrived in Algiers yesterday evening. It includes Brothers Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the PLO Executive Committee; Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization; and the great Palestinian poet Mahmud Darwish, member of the PNC. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Brother Zawatin, FLN officer in charge of liberation movements; Brother Abu Hassan, the PLO Representative; (?and other PLO officials).

Khalaf Address to Liberation Movements in Algiers

LD312343 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] A political conference was held last night at Al-Mugarbil Hall in Algiers at which Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, spoke. The conference was attended by Abu Hassan, representative of the PLO and the Fatah movement in Algeria; Brothers Jallul al-Mala'yikah, member of the FLN Central Committee, deputy speaker of the People's National Assembly; Sadiq Zuwaytin, official in charge of the Liberation Movement Department in the party; by representatives of the liberation movements accredited in Algeria, and by a large crowd of Palestinians and Algerians.

In his talk Brother Abu Iyad reviewed the course of the Palestinian struggle since the early sixties. He spoke about the Palestine revolution's relationship with the Arab regimes and the practices and obstacles which some of these regimes have placed in the path of our revolution.

Abu Iyad touched on the nature of the conflict between the independent Palestinian national decisionmaking and the insistence of certain regimes on containing such a decision. He said that As-Sadat and certain Arab leaders [words indistinct] our people and our revolution have proposed to the PLO [words indistinct] the Middle East and handing it over to this or that leader. He asked: How can they demand this from us when we hold the right and [word indistinct]? How can they demand this from us when we have wrested our right to represent our people with the blood of our martyrs and the sweat of our fighters? He went on to say: The experience of the past 18 years has taught us how to preserve our identity and decision.

Abu Iyad gave details of the vicious psychological warfare which both the Syrian and the Libyan regimes are waging against the Palestine revolution and the Palestinian people. He asked: Where are all these weapons which are surrounding our people at the camps at Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi at a time when our fighters and leadership are waging the noblest battle and severest war to preserve the honour of this nation, or is there anything left of this honor?

Abu Iyad spoke about the relationship of the Palestine revolution with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He reviewed this relationship and hailed the role of the martyred leader Kamal Junblatt by embracing the revolution and defending it so much so that his life was the price for Lebanese nationalist-Palestinian cohesion and the price for Lebanon to remain Arab and free.

He stressed the determination of the leadership of the revolution to continue on this course regardless of obstacles and plots and irrespective how much some will try to distort this organic relationship. He pointed out that the forces of Fatah always adopted the stance of a pacifying element and a wise referee in the disputes that arose between the detachments of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and consequently no honest or sincere person can imagine that Fatah will be hostile to any part of our comrades in arms and of the same trench.

Abu Iyad dealt with the nature of the Palestinian-Palestinian struggle which is being nurtured by certain Arab regimes, describing it as a part of the psychological warfare which these regimes are waging against our masses and their gains. He said: We support reform and we have invited the brothers to a democratic dialogue by which we tackle the affairs of the Palestinian house; but it appears that the matter is not intended to be reformed. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the killing of our youths and the shedding of the Palestinian blood up to this moment?

Abu Iyad concluded his talk by expressing hope that certain Arab states which have experienced revolution for their freedom will do their utmost and that the other Arab regimes will come out from the circle of silence so that we can have the opportunity to stop the Palestinian bloodbath and aim our rifles and guns at the real enemy of this nation.

SANA: Arab People's Conference Issues Statement

JN301348 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — The Arab People's Conference and the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab Peoples issued a statement at the final meeting which they held here last night emphasizing the danger of the U.S. aggressive policy to the Arab region, a policy which has been manifested in different forms such as the participation of the U.S. forces in the fighting against the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, U.S. threats against Syria, and continuous U.S. conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution. The Arab progressive, nationalist, and patriotic forces affirmed in this statement that this U.S. aggressive policy is a serious threat to the efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord, which seeks to end Zionist occupation.

The statement points out the need to mobilize the Arab masses in support of the alliance of the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, Syria, and the Palestinian revolution against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracies.

The conferees alerted all the Arab masses to the real objectives of U.S. policy, which are hostile to the Arab nation, and to the possibility the United States may expand its military intervention in Lebanon to the point of threatening Syria and the other Arab states which oppose U.S. policy.

The statement explains that the recent U.S. occupation of the island of Grenada is a flagrant example of this U.S. aggressive policy and of the United States' real intentions toward Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab region.

The conferees called on the Arab masses to form popular committees of solidarity with the Lebanese National Salvation Front to confront the U.S.-Zionist aggression.

The statement hails the uprising of the heroic people of southern Lebanon and affirms that the mountain battle and the uprising of the south are a real indication of the attitude of the Lebanese people, who reject Zionist occupation and the Phalangist plan to Zionize Lebanon and isolate it from its Syrian sister.

The conference also hails the struggle of the Palestinian people, especially inside the occupied territory, and their stubborn determination to liberate Palestine.

As a result of the deliberations and discussions, the conferees formed a working group to take all the necessary measures to set up an international court to try the Zionist entity for its crimes in Lebanon. The conferees also drew up a work program for reconstruction the Sabra and Shatila camps and aiding and protecting the evacuees in Lebanon.

The conference sent a cable of greetings and solidarity to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people.

The conference, which convened in Damascus 27-29 October 1983 on the 66th anniversary of the ominous Balfour Declaration, was attended by many progressive nationalist Arab political and trade union organizations. The conference was preceded by the preparatory meetings of the committees stemming from the permanent secretariat of the conference.

PLA Plans To Publish Military Magazine

JN291741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Army command in Tunis is preparing to publish a military magazine called *Al-Majallah al-'Askariyah* [the Palestinian military magazine]. The magazine will deal with academic studies and subjects, as well as military and historical research. The first issue will be published at the beginning of next year.

PLO Appoints New Representative in Tokyo

LD211719 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Oct (KUNA) — Political sources disclosed here today that the PLO has appointed a new representative in Tokyo to succeed its present representative, 'Abd al-Hamid Fathi. The new representative will be 'Abd al-Mun'im Amin.

Japanese Diet member and Deputy Speaker (Mitishuyki Asoroghi) told a press conference here today that the new PLO representative will arrive in Japan shortly to assure his duties.

Fathi had intensive contacts with official Japanese quarters which resulted in the establishment of a PLO office in Tokyo in 1977. He also played an important part in the development of Japanese-Palestinian relations and has been head of the PLO office in Tokyo since its opening.

The Japanese Government does not officially recognize the PLO and Japanese democratic forces and the PLO office have been exerting efforts to persuade the Japanese Government to accord official recognition to the PLO.

Correction to PFLP-GC Spokesman's Statement

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "PFLP-GC Spokesman Warns Against 'Arafat Actions," published in the 1 November Middle East and Africa *Daily Report*, page A 5:

The sourceline should read "JN311636 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 31 Oct 83" (changing source of item)

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Meeting Begins in Doha

GF010951 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Doha, 1 Nov (WAKH) — Meetings of the Ministerial Council began today in Doha in preparation for the fourth session of the GCC Supreme Council which will convene here on Monday.

Today's meeting was attended by the GCC foreign affairs ministers, namely, UAE Minister of State for foreign Affairs Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah, Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Qatari Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, and Kuwaiti Foreign Affairs Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad.

The meeting was opened by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, who delivered a speech in which he welcomed the GCC foreign ministers and wished them success in their meetings. He also stressed that in the relatively short time since its establishment the GCC has become an influential element on the international arena and an Arab power. He attributed this to the sagacious policies which the GCC countries have adopted on international issues. He pointed out that the Ministerial Council meetings come at an extremely important and delicate time, referring to what is taking place in the Lebanese arena, the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, and Palestinian and the Arab developments. He expressed confidence that all these problems will be overcome in the face of sincere desire and unyielding determination.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani referred to the successful efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to ensure a cease-fire in Lebanon and pave the way for dialogue and negotiations in order to resolve this issue comprehensively.

1st Closed-Door Session

GF011000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Doha, 1 Nov (WAKH) — The GCC foreign affairs ministers have begun their closed-door session.

It has been learned that during the meeting the GCC foreign ministers will discuss the agenda of the summit, which will include the issue of the Arab Palestinian people, the Lebanese issue, the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to a report presented by the GCC secretary general on the achievements of the various committees and the previous summit conferences.

First Session Ends

GF011129 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign ministers of the GCC countries ended the first working session of the ninth meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council today. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani chaired the meeting.

QNA has learned that during today's session GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah presented a report reviewing the progress of cooperation among GCC countries and the achievements accomplished during the period between the third and fourth sessions of the GCC Supreme Council.

It was also learned that the foreign ministers of the GCC countries discussed a report on political, economic, and security issues. The foreign ministers of the GCC countries also discussed the agenda submitted by the GCC Secretariat. The agenda concentrates on political issues related to developments in the region, the Arab cause, issues of mutual interest, and world developments.

A spirit of brotherhood and complete understanding of all the issues discussed prevailed during the talks.

Qatari ambassadors to the GCC countries, ambassadors of GCC countries in Doha, and delegations accompanying the foreign ministers of GCC countries attended the session.

The foreign minister are scheduled to resume their meetings at 1700 today.

2d Closed-Door Session

GF011746 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense, held a luncheon at the Doha Sheraton Hotel in the honor of the GCC foreign minister who are participating in the ninth session of the GCC Ministerial Council. The lunchenon was attended by shaykhs; ministers; the deputy speaker of the National Consultative Assembly; ministry under secretaries; a number of senior government officials; and 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general.

The GCC foreign ministers continued their second closed meeting at the ninth preparatory session at the Doha Sheraton a short time ago. The session was chaired by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, minister of foreign affairs.

The minsters ended their first working session this afternoon. QNA has learned that the second session was confined to ministers and a number of members of the delegation. During this session, ministers will continue their discussion of the agenda topics, including political, economic, and security issues.

Third Session

GF020916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 2 Nov (WAKH) — The GCC foreign ministers held their third working session here this morning. Their first and second sessions were held yesterday morning and evening and were preceded by the general opening session. It has been learned

that during their meetings yesterday the foreign minister discussed matters pertaining to the economic and military issues listed on the agenda of their ninth conference. Today the ministers are expected to discuss matters pertaining to achieving a unified Gulf stand on current developments in the Lebanese crisis, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and Arab-Arab differences.

BAHRAIN

U.S. Defense Official Armitage Leaves

GF311932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 31 Oct (WAKH) — Richard Armitage, assistant U.S. Secretary of defense for international security affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this evening after a 2-day visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of the region's countries.

KUWAIT

PRC Finance Delegation Arrives 1 Nov

LD012045 Kuwait KUNA in English 1645 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Nov 1 (KUNA) — A three-member delegation headed by Lei Pingyi, director of China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) of People's Republic of China arrived here Tuesday for discussing opportunities for closer cooperation between the two countries in the areas of investments and joint ventures. During their stay in Kuwait, the delegataion will be the guest of Kuwait International Finance Co., a member of the BCC group.

CITIC was established in 1979 following the adopting of open economic policy by the People's Republic of China. The main functions of the corporation are to absorb and utilize foreign investments, to import advanced technology, equipments and managerial skills and to invest in economic development projects using Chinese and foreign investments in joint ventures. To this end, CITIC is seeking various forms of economic and technical exchange and cooperation with other countries through equity and contractual joint ventures, compensation trade, equipment leasing, real estate and issue of debentures.

During the current visit the delegation plans to meet a large number of financial and investment groups in Kuwait for exploring the possibilities of furthering the existing economic relationship between the two countries. Following its 6-day stay here, the delegation will leave on Nov 8 for Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

More Firms With Israel Links Boycotted

LD011331 Kuwait KUNA in English 1114 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 1 (KUNA) — The general Customs Department's Israel Boycott Office Tuesday announced restrictions on a number of companies and their subsidiaries in line with the policy of boycotting firms which have economic dealings with Israel.

Egyptian-registered Arab American Vehicles Company, which produces vehicles under license of the boycotted American Motors Corp., is added to the list. U.S. Firm Lincoln Electric Co. and its subsidiaries are also boycotted after failing to provide necessary documentation.

The American R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. and its Canadian subsidiary R.J.R. MacDonald Inc. continue to be on the boycott list, as do all the subsidiaries of the U.S. National Patent Development Corp.

Agfa Gavaert N.V., is also banned.

A number of products by Japan's Kuraray Co. Ltd, are barred from import by the new announcement, as are pumps manufactured by Spain's Techiver S.A.

On the other hand, Turkish Cypriot cooperative MERKEZ Bankasi and its subsidiaries are removed from the import restriction list.

The boycott office (?states) that dealings are forbidden with three Israeli-owned Canadian-registered banks, Israel Discount Bank of Canada, Bank Hapoalim (Canada) and Bank Leumi le-Israel (Canada).

In addition, three vessels are lifted from the shipping blacklist, Singapore's Kota Cempaka, and Greek ships Cap Itea and Boke. Another Greek vessel is retained on the blacklist despite its name change from Elime to Elina, the office announced.

U.S. Mideast Commander Meets Defense Minister

LD011539 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim as-Sabah at his office at the ministry at 0830 today had a meeting with the commander of the American forces in the Middle East, Admiral John Adams [name and rank as received], who is on a visit to the country. The meeting was attended by the under secretary of the Defense Ministry and the American charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Admiral Adams and the accompanying military delegation also had a meeting with Army Commander Major General 'Abd an-Nasir Ghanim in the presence of the U.S. charge d'affaires and a number of senior Army officers.

Visiting Hungarian General, Delegation Depart

LD282319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1707 gmt 28 oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 28 (KUNA) — The Hungarian chief of staff and the accompanying delegation left here Friday at the end of one-week official visit to Kuwait. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chief of Staff Major General 'Abdullah Farraj al-Ghanim, senior Kuwaiti officers, the Hungarian ambassador in Kuwait and a number of embassy's staff.

Accord Signed With UK on Training Jets
LD311334 Kuwait KUNA in English 1222 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA) — An agreement was signed here Monday for providing the Kuwaiti Air Force and Air Defense with a number of British-made training jets. The agreement was signed by Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and the British Ambassador to Kuwait Ramsay Melhuish.

Saudi Crown Prince Scheduled To Visit 19 Nov
GF291259 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Oct (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti newspaper reported today that his highness Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and leader of the National Guard, will make an official visit to Kuwait on 19 November. Quoting official Kuwaiti sources, the newspaper *Ar-R'ay al-'Amm* said the visit will be in response to an invitation from His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The newspaper added that the Saudi crown prince will make a tour of a number of the Gulf countries, starting with Bahrain.

OMAN

Information Minister on Strait of Hormuz
GF300520 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 30 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Any stoppage of normal shipping through the Strait of Hormuz could result in intervention by foreign forces.

And it could broaden the scope of the 37-month-old war between Iraq and Iran, a senior Omani government minister said yesterday.

Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas also said that continuation of the Gulf war was having a major effect on the region and said the conflict might become "beyond the control of the concerned parties."

Oman faces Iran across the 38-km wide strait which leaders in Tehran have threatened to seal if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil shipments.

The two deep-water channels through the waterway lie in Omani waters.

Mr ar-Rawwas said there had been no interruption of traffic so far in the strait, a vital artery for a sixth of the non-communist world's oil supplies and commodity imports.

But he said: "Any stoppage of normal traffic in the strait could invite forces from outside the region to involve themselves in regional matters which could become beyond the expectation of all concerned."

Mr ar-Rawwas did not name any country.

But he said Oman, which has allowed U.S. forces to use emergency facilities at Masirah Island off its east coast, had always tried to keep at bay the superpower struggle.

Minister on Pipeline Link for GCC Countries
GF011052 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Doha, 1 Nov (WAKH) — Omani Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari has expressed belief that the proposal to extend a pipeline linking the regions in the GCC countries where petroleum is produced with the Omani seaports has become a pressing matter under the current circumstances in order to avert the dangers to oil tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz. In a statement published today in the Qatari weekly magazine *Al-'Ahd*, the Omani minister noted that such a project will require considerable efforts. He also indicated that when the Sultanate of Oman proposed this plan, it had in mind that security in the region concerns all the Arab Gulf countries.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From UN Meeting
GF291334 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, Central Committee member and foreign minister, returned to Aden from New York this morning after taking part in the meetings of the 32d session of the UN General Assembly. He delivered our country's speech at the international conference on the Palestinian question.

While in New York, Brother ad-Dali held several meetings with foreign ministers of fraternal and friendly countries and discussed bilateral cooperation relations. The brother foreign minister also held a reception there on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the glorious 14 October Revolution and the party's fifth anniversary. The reception was attended by a number of foreign ministers, ambassadors, and state envoys at the United Nations.

Chairman Discusses Gulf War, Oil Discovery
GF301152 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has affirmed his country's desire to maintain good relations with neighboring fraternal countries, affirming that they are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, neighborliness, constructive cooperation, noninterference in internal affairs, and contributing to the effort to enable the region's peoples to avoid the threat of foreign military presence. In an interview with the newspaper *Al-Wahdah* published here today, Chairman 'Ali Nasir called for the elimination of differences and adoption of an Arab strategy at the upcoming Arab summit conference to solve these differences so that the Arab nation can mobilize its potentials and resist the threats and challenges which threaten the Arab peoples.

He expressed hope for the success of the efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, pointing out that this war has exhausted the potentials of the two countries and hindered their ability to participate in the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Referring to of oil discoveries in his country, he said that oil has been discovered in Hadramawt and its extraction will be carried out with the cooperation of the Italian AGIP Company, pointing out that the Soviet experts are currently pumping oil in Shabwah Governorate and that there are positive results in this regard.

QATAR

Amir on GCC, Lebanon Strife, Gulf War

GF291142 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Doha, 29 Oct (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani asserted that economic and military cooperation is a means of accomplishing the integration which the GCC is working toward and that there is no need to talk about priorities in achieving this integration.

In a comprehensive meeting with the Qatari press today, his highness the amir of Qatar dealt with Arab problems. He spoke frankly about what is taking place in the effort to achieve Arab solidarity and the current efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war [words indistinct] the Palestinian revolution.

His highness said to preserve the independence of the region's peoples, avert foreign interference in their affairs, and the infiltration of this influence in the region, the GCC adopted a firm stand on the vacuum theory and rejected it. It affirmed that the Gulf's security and stability is the responsibility of its peoples and countries. The GCC was keen to couple this with all practical steps it could take in line with its countries' determination to rely on their intrinsic strength to defend their sovereignty, rights, and interests and safeguard the region's security and safety, noting that the GCC's stand on this vital issue means supporting all peace- and justice-loving political powers in the world.

His highness said the GCC continues its support for the Palestinian people to end to the fighting among their sons and end the treacherous Israeli occupation of their land and preserve its independence, Arab character, and unity. The GCC countries have exerted and are continuing to exert tremendous efforts to achieve Arab solidarity which they consider one of its basic goals. That is why they have continued their mediation effort to improve relations between some of the fraternal Arab countries. In this regard, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani noted the successful efforts of the GCC in bringing about an end to the dispute between Oman and the PDRY and the efforts it is currently making to end the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Asked about his view to achieve Gulf security and stability, which is of great importance to the region's countries, the Qatari amir said achieving peace and stability in the region requires the implementation of principles which cannot be implemented without collective and coordinated action among the GCC countries, noting that one of the most important basic principles is that security in the region is indivisible, that if the security of a part is threatened it is a threat to all, and that preserving the region's security and stability is the responsibility of its sons, who reject all forms of foreign interference in their affairs and rely only on their own intrinsic strength in shouldering this responsibility while keeping out of the superpower rivalry.

In reply to a question about there being two currents competing for the attention of the GCC leaders, one giving priority to military cooperation while the other gives priority to economic affairs, his highness the Qatari amir said: This is not true. Proof of this could be seen at the time when we began to apply the measures of the unified economic agreement. At that time we also began efforts to enhance military cooperation. A shining example of this was seen in the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers. I want to express my pleasure over the success of these maneuvers in achieving the objectives and providing good training for the Gulf armed forces by improving their combat readiness and their efficiency in using advanced weapons.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, his highness said this war will surely end, and we hope that it will end soon. This war has entered its fourth year. It is between the sons of two Muslim neighbors who are tied with the strongest bonds. Its continuation will cost more lives of brothers and dissipate the energies of the two countries which should be used in the development and prosperity of their peoples and in confronting the aggressive designs and foreign ambitions threatening the region. He said the developments of this war in this strategically important and most vital region of the world not only threaten the two sides of the conflict but also the entire region.

His highness affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the Arabs' primary cause and that it is one of the established facts that the whole world agrees that this issue is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East and the core of its problems. The only way to end this conflict is to settle this issue justly and comprehensively in a way that would restore to the Palestinian people their full legitimate rights, foremost being their right to regain their usurped land, their right to freely determine their fate, and set up their independent state on this land. World public opinion concurs that continuation of the Palestinian situation without a settlement threatens the region's peace and security and consequently the world's peace and security. This issue is the Arabs' — and indeed the world's — first priority.

His highness said Israel knows this and that is why it is trying in vain to divert attention from the Palestinian issue to other issues like that of its invasion of Lebanon last year. No doubt this invasion demonstrated Israel's aggressive tendency and was part of its expansionist plots, but at the same time it served as proof that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East conflict.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Visiting Iraqi Oil Minister

LD011502 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Nov (SPA) — In his office today His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim

Ahmad Taqi, who handed a message to his majesty from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and commander of the National Guard; Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Iraq's ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd [name indistinct] Ahmad Yasin; and the Kingdom's ambassador to Iraq, Tirad al-Harithi.

Information Minister Meets with ICO's Chatti
LD012337 Riyadh SPA in English 1922 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 1, SPA — Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir conferred at his office here today with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. After the meeting, Chatti said they reviewed a number of subjects relating to cooperation between OIC and the Information Ministry, particularly recommendations made by the permanent mass media committee.

The committee was set up in line with a recommendation made by the third Islamic summit in Mecca and held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Senegal President Abdou Diouf.

Chatti expressed satisfaction with existing cooperation and coordination between the organisation and the Ministry and described it a harmonious.

The secretary general said the agreed with Mr ash-Sha'ir on the need to support the current cooperation for the benefit of the Islamic media and to serve its just causes.

Revenge for Beirut Blasts Deemed Misplaced
PM311631 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 28 Oct 83 p 9

[Editorial: "Here Is the Address for Revenge"]

[Text] Since the matter has been broached there is no harm in talking openly.

Vice President George Bush stood amid the Beirut rubble rumbling and emitting hot air. "We will not allow cowardly terrorists to dictate U.S. foreign policy," he said.

The Israeli prime minister and veteran terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir echoed his words, saying: "We know who is behind the Beirut explosions; it is Syria."

Before that President Reagan said that he wants to take "revenge" on those who perpetrated the two explosions but he instead attacked the island of Grenada. Why Grenada and not the state that perpetrated the explosion?

This is the real riddle.

Anyone possessing 1,000 kg of dynamite and maybe tens of thousands of kg hidden in secret depots cannot be an organization, an association, a league, or even a community. The owner of such large quantity of dynamite can only be a state, and the state closest to the two explosions is Israel.

Who actually bombed the American Embassy on 18 April is well known to the United States and who bombed the Marines headquarters and the French forces headquarters last Sunday is also well known because they are the same ones who repeat their "good deeds" toward the Americans.

Yitzhaq Shamir is an expert in terror and in canine yapping. While George Bush does not accept that terrorist should dictate U.S. foreign policy, he should have given practical expression to his courage and toughness in some place other than the rubble of Beirut.

The "coward" is not the "terrorist" but rather the one who does not dare to display his courage and take "revenge."

The address [where revenge should be taken] is known.

AR-RIYAD Comments on U.S. 'Invasion' Of Grenada
GF290820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Oct 83

[From press review]

[Text] On the statement the U.S. secretary of state made to justify his country's invasion of Grenada, in which he said that peace cannot be attained without a struggle, the newspaper *Ar-Riyad* said: International tension has escalated since dialogue has been replaced with a resort to arms. This will turn the Third World into a scene of war if the superpowers believe that war will achieve security and peace. Thus, a crisis will escalate to engulf the world.

Ar-Riyad said that in invading Grenada in the Caribbean Sea, the United States explained its action as a necessary use of force, so to speak. This same reasoning could be used to justify the Israeli enemy's action of invading Arab lands.

Concluding, the newspaper said: The world knows that the use of force cannot promote peace and that the world is in great danger when the United States or the Soviet Union uses this confounded reasoning to justify their actions.

New Health, Industry Ministers Appointed
LD221146 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Royal Decree No Alif/10 dated 16 Muharram 1404 of the Hegira [22 October 1983] appointing Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi as minister of health has been issued [also] appointing Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abdallah az-Zamil as minister of industry and electricity.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Criticizes Reagan's Comment on Lebanon

GF291044 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 29 Oct (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* criticized the statement which U.S. President Ronald Reagan made yesterday in which he revealed that the main objective of U.S. policy in the Middle East region is his country's "long-standing moral commitment to safeguarding Israel's existence."

Al-Khalij asserted that the two explosions which took place in Beirut and the resulting heavy loss of life sustained by U.S. personnel forced the U.S. Administration to speak clearly about the real reasons behind the U.S. presence in Lebanon and about the objectives the Reagan administration is trying to achieve in the region following its earlier depiction of its role as springing from its alleged anxiousness to achieve peace and stability for the region's peoples.

Al-Khalij said: The Beirut operation caused Reagan to say that the Middle East region is the key to the political and economic life of the West due to its strategic importance, the presence of energy, and the Suez Canal in it. The operation also caused him to say that Lebanon is like Grenada, that is, the U.S. presence in both countries can only be viewed as invasions, regardless of the means used to justify their being carried out.

Concluding, the newspaper called on the Arab countries to reply to these U.S. statements clearly and frankly and in a way to defeat the real dangers stemming from U.S. policy which is threatening Arab security. "Silence in response to the statement by the U.S. President, who treats the Middle East as a U.S. ranch, would mean approval and agreement in U.S. policy and action of treating the Middle East as a U.S. ranch that needs its protection, *Al-Khalij* said.

KHALEEJ TIMES on PRC's Role in Middle East

GF281150 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 28 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "China's Role in Middle East"]

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, has just ended an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman with a firm pledge of support for the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian struggle in particular. He emphasised the need for a united Arab front to counter the Zionists' expansionist designs. Although the four-day visit was aimed at strengthening bilateral relations, Mr Wu's discussions with Omani leaders reportedly covered a wide range of regional and international topics. He said later that the talks were successful, and the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs described Mr Wu's trip as "an important event."

The Chinese leadership has had a keen interest in recent years in Middle East affairs as part of Beijing's diplomatic launched in the wake of the "four modernisations" following the purge of the so-called Gang of Four, has now started showing positive results. China is again emerging as an influential spokesman for the Third World in international forums. As regards the Middle East, it has been consistently backing the Palestinians' right to a homeland, and Mr Wu declared in Muscat that "it is imperative that Israel withdraws from all occupied lands, returning them to the rightful owners." This reiteration of support by China is significant in the context of current events in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world and the big powers' attitude towards them. As the Omani minister observed: "China as a (permanent) member of the Security Council can play an effective role in bringing peace to the Middle East and the Gulf region." Last december, China had unequivocally endorsed the Fes peace plan which Premier Zhao Ziyang said provided a good basis for solving the Middle East question in a reasonable, practical, overall and just way. "We appreciate and support it," he told an Arab League delegation led by King Hussein of Jordan, adding that "the Arab plan coincides with China's position." And the Communist Party chairman declared that his country would support the Arabs until they won a final victory.

As an important trading partner of the Gulf states, China has been providing a vast variety of consumer goods. Prominent businessmen have exchanged visits, and the ties between the chinese and UAE trading communities have been particularly strong. A commercial envoy from China came here in early 1978 and a team of some of the UAE's top merchants returned the visit a few months later. It was perhaps due to such initiatives that China was able to gain a foothold in the highly competitive market of the Gulf.

While its political support to the Arab cause is not lacking Beijing seems to feel hampered in expanding cooperation by the limitation of its diplomatic representation in this region. Diplomatic relations exist only with Iman and Kuwait, which was the first Gulf country to recognise Beijing Sino-Kuwaiti relations, especially in the commercial field, date back to 1963 when the then finance and oil minister visited China. Diplomatic ties with Kuwait were established eight years later; Oman followed in May, 1978. Beijing has since stepped up contacts with the Gulf, but they are still to be upgraded to government level. The Chinese are also trying hard to mend fences with neighbouring countries: a fourth round of talks is under way in New Delhi to resolve the longstanding border dispute with India; negotiations are being held with the Russians to heal the 20-year-old rift between the two communist giants. Relations with Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan are friendly and overtures are being made to Sri Lanka. Beijing can certainly contribute a great deal to regional cooperation by way of bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Their latest deiplomatic moves indicate that the Chinese are serious about playing a key role in Asia and the Middle East. At this juncture, therefore, it would not be improper for the Gulf states to explore the possibility of increasing political cooperation with Beijing. It should be recognised that among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China, at least at present, does not appear to see the world in the style of America and Russia, whose rivalry for global supremacy is pushing mankind to the brink of war. It can perhaps play a temporising role, and there could be much benefit in involving it closer with the peace process here.

YAR

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF011808 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received this afternoon Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan foreign liaison secretary, who conveyed to the brother leader a verbal message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution. Cooperation between the two revolutions and fraternal countries was also discussed. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali Abu Shirbil, adviser of the foreign liaison secretary; and 'Abd ar-Rahman (?Attili), director of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in San'a'.

President Receives Iraqi President's Message

GF280936 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office this evening Ahmad Husayn, Iraqi youth minister and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, who arrived in San'a' this afternoon. He delivered a message from President Saddam Husayn to his YAR counterpart.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations, the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war in light of the latest battles in the northern sector, and efforts to stop this war.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad Salih Ru'ayni, minister of labor, social affairs, and youth, and 'Aqil Jasim Husayn, Iraqi ambassador to the YAR.

Response to Saddam Husayn

GF281847 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Mr Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i, Iraqi youth minister and Iraqi president's envoy to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left San'a' today following a brief visit during which he delivered a message to the brother president from his brother President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations, the current Arab situations, and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mr as-Samarra'i said he is carrying a reply message from brother president to president Saddam Husayn. He was seen off at the aiport by Brother Ahmad Ash-Shibli, minister of state for People's Assembly affairs and member of the standing Committee.

Soviet Justice Minister Departs 1 November

GF011806 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Vladimir Terebilov, USSR justice minister and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, left San'a' today after 1-week visit to the republic. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY he expressed appreciation for the warm welcome displayed to him and the accompanying delegation during his visit to the republic by the members of the Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council. He noted that the visits paid by him and the accompanying delegation to a number of the republic's provinces gave him new impressions on the progress and development of our country in various fields of growth, particularly in construction.

He stated that views were similar on issues discussed with the officials of the Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council. In conclusion, the Soviet official expressed satisfaction for the policy adopted by the YAR, the positive stances through the Nonaligned Movement, the national stand on the Lebanese war, and its support for peaceloving countries.

Ghali Views Egypt's Stand on Lebanese Dialogue

NC020848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that Egypt believes that Lebanese national reconciliation is important and necessary because through this reconciliation it will be possible to obtain further international aid to solve the Lebanese crisis.

In an interview with *Akhir Sa'ah* magazine today, Dr Ghali alluded to the contacts that Egypt had made following the recent attack on the U.S. and French contingents in Lebanon, stressing that these contacts have contributed to self-restraint being exercised and to retaliatory actions being avoided.

Dr Ghali mentioned that Egypt supports the Lebanese legitimate authority. In other words, if the parties concerned approve the Lebanese-Israeli accord, Egypt will also approve it.

In his interview with *Akhir Sa'ah*, Dr Ghali explained that one idea that Egypt supports is that the Multinational Force be changed to a UN force so that this force could enjoy an international status with UN protection.

In conclusion, Dr Ghali said that Egypt welcomes a dialogue between Lebanon and Syria for reaching an understanding and agreement.

Cairo on Lebanese Conference

NC012152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary]

[Text] In the life of every people there are days that will be recorded in the annals of history. These may be in their favor or against them. Today is the day of the test of the Lebanese capability to overcome a storm that blew on the Lebanese people — a storm whose wind became strong and lasted for over 8 years. Will the sons of Lebanon overcome their ordeal and restore their homeland to its traditional framework of a homeland for amity and peace? This question is being posed on the arena of events. The national reconciliation conference is resuming its activities today for the second day in Geneva amid strict security measures and a psychological atmosphere fraught with the horrors and tragedies of the years of ferocious fighting. Despite this we believe that the mere convocation of the conference is in itself a good step that must be followed by steps that would prepare the course for a solution that the Lebanese will accept and that will spare their homeland further destruction. The first bases on which the dialogue and the meeting should be built is that everyone's objective should be the Lebanese homeland, and that the Lebanese will should be free of external influences, be they regional or international.

The Preparatory Committee of the reconciliation conference met in Beirut on 13 October, and the representatives of all the parties participating agreed on a 9-point agenda, foremost on it being the achievement of national reconciliation, the definition of Lebanon's identity, and the termination of the Israeli occupation so as to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty. However, the principal point of contention before the conferees in Geneva today is the subject of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, on whose annulment the opposing National Salvation Front is insisting. An unhurried glance on this subject indicates that with flexibility and good intentions this subject can be overcome, particularly since the Lebanese Government actually froze this agreement when Israel redeployed its forces in Lebanon. However, the important matter does not lie in formalities; what is important is to find the alternative that would achieve a full Israeli withdrawal speedily, because the existence of occupation, by all criteria, is one of the matters stoking the fire of conflict between the Lebanese. With the termination of occupation, we do not believe that there will be any matters that could impede the reaching of a solution acceptable to all the Lebanese. The sons of Lebanon are concerned about their homeland's interest. They know where Lebanon's interests lie and work for them. Therefore, the Lebanese must direct their attention to Lebanon's interests, and they must be confident and fully aware that the ones who benefit from their war and fighting are the enemies of the people and of the Arabs, who are lying in wait for them and who wish that the fire remain ablaze in Lebanon in implementation of their objectives and ambitions. They are hoping that the conference will not succeed in order to keep the Lebanese problem on the arena of events and to focus attention away from the Arabs' primary problem, the Palestinian issue.

These days during which the National Dialogue Conference is being held are a real test for the sincerity of the national intentions of Lebanon's leaders. Perhaps the assertions of the good intentions they are quoted as having entertained up to now will provide an opportunity for the success of the conference and for the achievement of its objectives.

AL-AHRAM on Lebanese Conference

NC020804 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Ahram* comments on the national reconciliation conference. Under the headline "Arab worries", *Al-Ahram* says that the Lebanese reconciliation conference convening in Geneva raises many worries. First, it convenes outside Lebanon although it is totally linked with Lebanese affairs, which the parties should have tackled in their own country as this would symbolize an attempt to safeguard the homeland's unity. Second, it demonstrates to the whole world the Arab nation's impotence and the impotence of the sons of Lebanon, particularly because their nation and country are being subjected to a rabid foreign onslaught aimed at devouring the country or making it subservient. Third, this conference raises other worries because, instead of convening conferences in the Middle East that deal with the crux and roots of its problems — conferences that include Israel in addition to the Arab countries concerned — a totally local conference is convened that includes leaders of one country to conclude a national reconciliation. This reconciliation may not be very important to the world or to the basic issue — the Palestinian issue.

Al-Ahram asserts that it is certain that the adversaries of the Arabs always steer them to peripheral problems to divert their attention from their real issue and from what is taking place behind their backs. If the Arabs make progress in solving these peripheral problems, they think that they have reached their goals and that they should have a respite while the real plunder continues. Concluding its editorial, the paper calls on the Geneva conference participants to bear in mind the real Arab issues before they hasten to solve the Lebanese question.

AL-AHRAM: U.S. Mideast Strategy

NC310709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 31 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Way of Interests" *Al-Ahram* says that the statements of U.S. President Reagan about Lebanon and the Middle East are only too clear and that nothing can banish them from the Arab ears and minds, not even their noisy disputes. The newspaper adds: President Reagan confirms what is already known; namely, that the United States takes a strategic look at the Middle East, regarding it as a prominent arena of Western interests which is being threatened by the Soviets. It is in this light, and with the theory of communist infiltration in mind, that the United States links the situation in Lebanon to the situation in the Caribbean — Cuba and Grenada.

President Reagan then says in all frankness that the United States has all-embracing international responsibilities, and that it does not go anywhere merely to protect the interests of others — regardless of who they are — but first of all, it protects its own interests.

Al-Ahram points out that this is the way in which the United States deals with Lebanon, Palestine, and any other regional or international issue. This way is certainly justified from the U.S. point of view, or from anyone's point of view. There is no state that dispatches soldiers, experts, or arms to a near or far place unless this somehow secures its interests.

Concluding its article, the paper calls on the Arabs to finallyform one front with consolidated interests. This is the time when they can knock on doors and head anywhere to protect their interests the way the other do.

Ghali on Egypt's Election to Security Council

NC311245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — Egypt has expressed its thanks and gratitude to the African countries which nominated Egypt to membership in the Security Council and to all the countries that endorsed this nomination.

This came in a statement which Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today made after Egypt was elected by the UN General Assembly to membership in the Security Council for the coming 2 years, 1984-85.

Dr Ghali said this election reflects the respect and trust that Egypt enjoys in the world community. Dr Ghali pointed out that the Security Council aims in particular at providing the internationally suitable atmosphere for consolidating the concepts of international peace and security as well as at easing international tension which has become a threat to the international community's aspiration for peace, prosperity, and development. Egypt's participation in Security Council activities will be based on its affiliation to the Arab nation, the African Continent, and its being a part of the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World nations which view the guarding of international peace and security as a most crucial objective that influences their future as well as the future of their coming generations in respect of progress and prosperity.

Dr Ghali added that Egypt's membership in the Security Council will also provide more momentum to the active moves of Egyptian diplomats to promote the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, the Palestinian issue, and to work for promoting the cause of liberation, abolishing imperialism, and achieving stability and progress for the African nations.

It is noteworthy that Egypt has not been in the Security Council since 1961. The African group had nominated Egypt to this seat last month.

'Ali on Council Membership

NC011800 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said the UN General Assembly's approval of Egypt's membership in the UN Security Council represents a new diplomatic success on the African and Arab spheres. He said this success was the result of the extensive diplomatic moves by President Husni Mubarak since January 1982, when his excellency visited a number of countries and held talks with their leaders, as well as of the visits by various heads of state to Egypt.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during its presence at the Security Council, Egypt will participate in efforts aimed at supporting African and international questions and at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egypt's obtaining of this seat is considered another step along the course of achieving an Arab-Egyptian rapprochement and of giving impetus to the efforts serving national issues and peace. He said Egypt's message at the Security Council will be supporting the UN Charter and human rights, and serving the Arab and African issues.

Mubarak Cables Bendjedid on Revolution Day

NC011255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of congratulations to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the Algerian Revolution's anniversary:

I am pleased to send you and the fraternal Algerian people the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your celebration of the anniversary of the glorious Algerian revolution. I invoke the Almighty God to grant success to all of us in the service of our [Arab] nation and its dignity. I wish you good health and happiness and for the fraternal Aglerian people further progress and prosperity. Please accept my highest esteem and regard.

Mubarak Cables Zambia's Kaunda on Reelection

NC011248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on his victory in the presidential elections for the fifth term:

On your overwhelming victory in the presidential elections for a fifth term, I am pleased to send Your Excellency the most heartfelt congratulations on this great confidence bestowed on you by your fraternal people. I hope that the relations of friendship between our two fraternal peoples will constantly grow and prosper for their common benefit. I wish you permanent success in performing your noble tasks. Please accept my highest esteem and regard.

Consultative Council Speaker Appointed

NC011404 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Consultative Council's new session began today. The council held a procedural session which was chaired by the eldest member, Tawfiq al-Hakim. Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim was appointed Consultative Council speaker, and Dr Shafiq Balba' and Ibrahim Shalabi were appointed deputy speakers.

NPUG Leaders on Islamic Groups, Democracy

PM301614 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 12 Oct 83 p 8

[Part I of Husayn 'Abd Rabbuhs report on an "open dialogue" with NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and other unnamed NPUG secretariat members during "political meetings" held in al-Minya — dates not given]

[Excerpts] Question: We hear and read about parties under such names as "the Christian Democratic Party" and similar other names in many countries such as Italy and Germany. What is the NPUG's position on the right of the Islamic trend to have its own independent platform, and what is your position on the application of the Islamic shari'a?

Answer: The Islamic trend is a fact and a reality in Egypt. Disregard for this trend has resulted in grave mistakes. We in the NPUG support the right of all forces to have their own parties and independent publications.

The Christian Democratic parties and other such parties which uphold Christianity explain their policies in political programs which they submit to the masses. We call on the Islamic trend to do the same and outline its concepts, which are derived from the Islamic shari'a, into a political program stating its positions on national, political, economic, social, and other issues and problems.

Question: What is your own attitude toward the Islamic groups and the torture they are being subjected to?

Answer: To this day the Islamic groups have no specific and clear political program which the NPUG could take a stand on, but let me tell you frankly that we are against violence and counterviolence by any side, be it the government or any other political force. We are against the torture of any citizen whatever his beliefs and whatever agreement or disagreement there is between us and him. Our position on the question of torture is quite clear.

Question: Why are you against Camp David?

Answer: Sovereignty means a flag and an army. That treaty prohibits the deployment of the Egyptian Armed Forces in Sinai except in limited numbers and arms. It allows deployment of missiles at a distance of 30 km west of the Suez Canal and does not allow air bases [in Sinai]. Israel, on the other hand, has built two air bases right on the Egyptian borders. In brief, Sinai has again been demilitarized. The Multinational Forces separating the two sides cannot be withdrawn without the approval of the United States, Egypt and Israel.

Furthermore, there are other restrictions on our national will. I will give you just one example: The application for a license for the National Front Party — formed by Kamal ad-Din Husayn, the late Mahmud al-Qadi, counselor Mumtaz Nassar, and others — has been turned down because of these people's opposition to Camp David. Israel's Prime Minister and Former Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Shamir opposed the treaty when it was signed.

Question: What can the people do? We have three different electoral systems. One is for trade union elections, one for the Consultative Council and local councils elections, and one for the People's Assembly elections. How is the ordinary citizen to understand these systems, and how can real participation be achieved when those who are "in" insist on staying in?

Answer: Our Egyptian people are capable of changing the state of subvservience to a state of independence provided they are given the opportunity to participate in democratic expression. While we agree with President Mubarak's rejection of the method of electric shocks and sudden and haphazard changes, we still want to tell him this: You have a historic opportunity — which may not be repeated — to effect change quietly and by democratic means. There is still time to scrap the electoral laws for local councils — since they are popular institutions for local services. Merging them into the government departments, as the ruling party is trying to do, would be an extremely serious indication of continued manipulation of the public. Then there is that law on conditional proportional party lists. The ruling party's insistence on this course would not only dash the people's hopes for change and solution of their day-to-day problems but would only have one result, namely explosion.

NPUG Leaders on Communism

PM301618 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 19 Oct 83 p 9

[Part II of Husayn 'Abd Rabbuh report on an "open dialogue" with NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and other unnamed NPUG secretariat members during "political meetings" held in al-Minya — dates not given]

[Excerpts] Question: According to you the NPUG is a grouping of all national trends. What is your opinion of the spoken and written claims that it is a communist party controlled by the communists?

Answer: The NPUG program, which was approved by all but 18 of the 600 members of the Socialist Union's Central Committee, is based on the principles of the 23 July Revolution, the national charter, and the 30 March declaration. It is also based on the right of all social forces in Egypt to effect change and their entitlement to political organization.

The Nasirites, the enlightened religious trend, the Marxists, the National Unionists, and the socialist democrats all supported and committed themselves to this program. The program is in fact a socialist democratic program. That is why Socialist International has tried to get us to join it on the grounds that our program is the only political program in Egypt that is in harmony with socialist democracy. However, we refused because of the Israeli Labor Party's membership in that movement, and for other reasons.

As regards the claims that the party is controlled by the communists and that it is an apostate party, such claims are remnants of the rabid war of terror and intimidation launched by As-Sadat against the NPUG. Control means steering and mastering the decision at command level. At the top of our voice we say that we are the only party in Egypt whose leaderships from the base to the very top, right up to the post of secretary general, were elected by direct ballot. They were not appointed. The decisions of the Central Committee, the central secretariat, and the general secretariat are made by general agreement — I do not say unanimously — on fateful issues.

A Marxist is not the same thing as a communist. A communist believes that he should have his own independent party and program and is banned by the penal code. I challenge anyone to show that any member of the NPUG leadership has been convicted by any court on the charge of membership in a communist party or on the charge of distributing communist publications.

If the purpose is to show that the Marxist group in the NPUG is the more active, then that is a different matter.

Question: Mr Khalid, here is a frank question. Is your party in the Moscow orbit? What is the truth about your relations with Moscow?

Answer: This claim is also a remnant of that hateful and abominable rabid war I spoke about. Our programs and political declarations on various occasions have urged a balanced position between the two superpowers based on a policy of real nonalignment and on our own independent will and our national pan-Arab interests.

We are not against friendship with the United States, as I said to President Mubarak himself, but we are against special relations because they mean alignment. We refuse to be a part of the U.S. global strategy. We do not want foreign bases on our territory and we do not want to provide military facilities for a foreign presence in our ports. What we say about the United states also applies to the Soviet Union. In our program we say that the Middle East region, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea should be free from nuclear weapons and foreign fleets.

I challenge anyone to prove that the NPUG has issued one single statement in support of a Moscow position. The opposite is the truth. We issued a long statement against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. That statement was ignored by the government press. We also issued a statement when the Soviet press attacked As-Sadat for abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty. In that statement we said that while we disagreed with the abrogation of the treaty we believed that passing judgment on the Egyptian leadership was an internal affair.

I want to stress here that the NPUG will continue to struggle and call for a balanced attitude toward the two superpowers, for an independent and unshackled Egyptian will based on real faith in the policy of nonalignment, and for a policy independent of the strategies of either superpower ensuring that Egypt is not a party to the conflict between the two superpowers.

NPUG Supports PLO, 'Arafat

NC011109 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Egyptian NPUG has expressed its fullest support for the unity of the Fatah movement and the PLO under its legitimate leadership embodied in the militant Yasir 'Arafat. The secretariat called on all Arab parties to safeguard the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and the integrity of the PLO.

The secretariat believes that a real correction of any mistakes should emerge from within the revolution — and not from outside — through the channels of the Palestinian revolution and not through military rebellion or organizational dissent.

Reviewing the work of the Central Committee, the secretariat made a statement on the current incidents, saying that the mounting tension in the Middle East — particularly in Lebanon — is partly due to the ability of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian revolution to confront the direct U.S. intervention, the Israeli invasion, and the collective participation of the NATO countries. The recent incidents have revealed that the escalation of such an intervention in the area is in keeping with U.S. schemes.

The NPUG praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, underlining that —despite all pressures— they have so far succeeded in prevent

ing the Israeli invasion from bearing fruit politically, or the Arab area from succumbing to the U.S. designs. These designs aim at subduing the area through the U.S. peace plan that endeavors to absorb the Middle East in the U.S. strategy which is antagonistic to peoples' interests and right to independence.

The NPUG's statement fervently condemned the U.S.-Israeli aggressive policy and its increasing involvement in the Arab arena since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The statement added: Our party supports the struggle of the Lebanese National Movement and the valor of the Palestinian revolution in defending its positions against the mounting attack against them. With regard to the importance of the integrity of the Palestinian-Lebanese Steadfastness Front, the Central Committee of the NPUG views with concern some of the negative phenomena which emerged in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution in the last few months.

The Central Committee affirms anew the standpoint of our party — as previously said in its statements on the conditions of the Palestinian revolution — which is based on its support of the unity and independence of the Palestinian revolution.

The statement concluded by affirming that the independence of the Palestinian decision and the unity of the PLO are the guarantee to confronting what is taking place now.

Senior Commanders Watch Assault Exercise
NC272117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1656 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Suez, 27 Oct (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the chief of staff of the Armed Forces, today saw an air assault exercise carried out by a commando unit. The purpose of the assault was to occupy and hold a pass behind enemy lines in daylight to cover our main forces and to prevent enemy reserves from interfering in our forces' operations.

The air assault operation took place in a mountainous area close to Suez. C-130, Buffalo, Mi-8, Chinook, and Commander aircraft participated in this operation. The commandos and their equipment parachuted and landed from these aircraft at the site of the operations.

Fighter bombers also participated in the softening-up process at the assault point to provide cover for the commando forces' landings and parachutings. C-130 transport aircraft also dropped the support weapons of the assault forces. These weapons consisted of mortars, antitank Milan and Ahram missiles, air defense systems, and jeeps. Military engineering corps personnel and chemical warfare experts also parachuted from the C-130's.

The air assault operation lasted about (2) hours and ammunition was used at one stage. The commandos used motorcycles for the first time in reconnoitering — a lesson learned from the joint training with the U.S. in the "Bright Star" maneuvers.

The assault illustrated the paratrooper units' ability to move swiftly, their great ability to appear suddenly and fight at the enemy's rear, in addition to their high ability to operate in mountainous areas and occupy mountain passes, which helps develop assaults at a very high rate to achieve a battle's final objective. The assault operation also manifested that simultaneous parachuting and troop landings by means of several air transport facilities can be carried out.

Paratroop units commander Brigadier General Kazim Salam Zanati emphasized that the air assault forces are capable of executing combat tasks by effecting joint landings, using all air transport facilities and by incoporating various types of transport aircraft and helicopters in the execution of an airborne landing operation of one force.

The paratroop units commander explained that the airborne landing operation had as its objective to develop the experience of commanders on all levels in organizing and directing battles deep into enemy-held territory, as well as to encourage the spirit of taking the initiative and making rapid and timely decisions, while giving junior commanders a free hand.

Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi noted that the air assault operation was largely realistic, adding that what was achieved today was practical training aimed at teaching commanders and officers the methods of, and the potentials for, carrying out parachuting and landing operations by the paratroopers, so that this training will serve as their guideline in training or planning operations.

The chief of staff expressed the hope that such operations might be repeated in other high terrains of the Egyptian desert.

The air assault operation was watched by Major General Mustafa Mahmud, head of the Armed Forces training corps; Major General Tahsin Shafiq, 3d Army commander; and Major General Mahfuz Hamdi, commander of the 2d Field Army.

Muhyi ad-Din Opens African Trade Conference
NC311609 Cairo MENA in English 1518 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 31 (MENA) — Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din opened here today the third conference of the Chambers of Commerce of African countries.

Addressing the conference, Dr Muhyi ad-Din called on the African businessmen and organisations to search for the proper means by which to exploit the resources of the African Continent for the welfare of its states and peoples.

He also called for the increase of the volume of trade between African countries, saying that it is unbelievable that the trade exchanges between African countries stand at only five per cent of the African countries' foreign trade volume.

The Egyptian premier further said that it is also unbelievable that raw materials continue to form the bulk of exports of the African countries while manufactured goods continue to constitute most of their imports. Dr Muhyi ad-Din referred to the difficulties confronting the African Continent which are represented in the difficulty of transportation, communications and the exchange of information.

He affirmed the important role that could be played by the new Federation of African Trade Chambers in developing African trade in accordance with the Lagos plan for developing the African Continent.

He also affirmed that the recommendations and decisions of the conference would be taken seriously by most of the African countries and peoples.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din expressed in his speech to the conferees Egypt's appreciation of its choice as the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the African Trade Chambers Federation.

He said that Egypt would offer all facilities for the federation and its members.

The conference is organised by the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Chambers in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Committee for Africa.

It is scheduled to last until Friday.

Soviet Labor Unionist Invited to Cairo in 1984

NC311222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — The General Union for Miners and Quarriers has extended an invitation to Mikhail Srebnyy, chairman of the Coal Industry Workers Union in the Soviet Union, to visit Egypt in early January heading a Soviet labor union delegation. This is in response to a wish expressed by the Soviet labor unionist, stated Muhammad Fu'ad Darahim, secretary general of the Egyptian Labor Union.

Darahim said that the Soveit labor unionist expressed this wish while the [Egyptian] union delegation was in Moscow attending the International Labor Unions Conference Against the Arms Race, which was held there 27-29 August.

Darahim said that Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of state for manpower and training and chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions, has welcomed the visit of the Soviet labor union delegation.

Communique 1,266: Iranian Vessels Destroyed
JN011818 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,266 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of great Iraq and its right to sovereignty and independence and to protect Iraq's glorious revolution and its principles and the brilliant Arab nation's future, our valiant Armed Forces continue to fight the Iranian aggressors. The results of their activities on land, at sea, and in the air yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 2140 yesterday a formation of our valiant naval units attacked enemy naval targets in the Khowr-e Musa area, northeast of the Arab Gulf. Our valiant units succeeded in destroying two of the enemy naval targets which were hit yesterday. At the same time, two enemy missile boats tried to approach the area of the destroyed targets. Our naval units intercepted them and at 2205 yesterday succeeded in hitting one of the missile boats and destroying it completely while the other enemy boat fled. Thus, the total number of enemy naval targets which were completely destroyed yesterday by our valiant naval forces and Air Force is six [as heard] enemy naval targets of various types.

2. Our daring aircraft all day today continued their fierce raids and effective attacks against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting on them huge losses in life and equipment. Other aircraft formations carried out daring combat missions against enemy troop concentrations, units, and against important military targets deep inside enemy territory in the same sector, scoring direct and very effective hits, and setting fire to several enemy positions, equipment, and military hardware. Our valiant eagles saw the traces of the explosions in many of the enemy areas and the targets which were hit. All our daring combat aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our combat aircraft carried out 66 combat missions today.

3. A force belonging to one of our valiant forward units yesterday evening carried out a daring raid on enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our units' positions east of Basra, pounded them with its weapons and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. New groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our units in the same sector yesterday. They were safely evacuated to the rear. In other areas in the same sector, our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions with various types of weapons, killing eight, wounding others, and destroying two vehicles, one of which was carrying one 106-mm antitank gun. Our units also captured several serviceable weapons and various types of military hardware.

4. In a raid against the enemy in the northern sector of the battlefield one of our valiant combat patrols succeeded in storming one of the enemy's forward positions, killing three, wounding others, and destroying several weapons and various types of military hardware. In other areas in the same sector, our forward units engaged enemy troop concentrations and positions opposite their positions with their artillery, killing 52, wounding many others, and destroying 1 bulldozer, 2 infantry positions, and 1 hardware stockpile.

5. One was killed and one observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

6. The evil Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and its suburbs, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandri). As a result of the barbaric enemy shelling, one civilian was martyred and three others were wounded in (Shandri), and several civilian installations in Basra were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1983

Government Accepts UN Security Council Resolution
JN011155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman and president of the republic, this morning chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The meeting was devoted to discussing Resolution No 540 which was issued by the UN Security Council yesterday, 31 October 1983. Following the meeting, an official spokesman stated the following:

The Iraqi Government has always cooperated sincerely with the UN Security Council to reach a just and honorable solution to the conflict with Iran. The Iraqi Government has agreed to the following UN Security Council resolutions: Resolution No 479 issued on 28 September 1980; Resolution No 514 issued on 12 July 1982; Resolution No 522 issued on 4 October 1982. Iraq, therefore, welcomes Resolution No 540 which was issued by the Security Council yesterday, 31 October 1983, and would like to note the following:

1. The Iraqi Government would like to mention that it has always called on the Iranian side to cease its strikes against civilian targets and has warned Iran of the dire consequences of these strikes. Iraq has also called on the Iranian side to come to a special agreement under the sponsorship of the United Nations and other international bodies to desist from striking at civilian targets. Therefore, the Iraqi Government welcomes Paragraph 2 of the resolution and expresses its readiness to abide by it. At the same time, this requires the other side's adherence to this paragraph within a Security Council guarantee and under effective supervision to ensure exact adherence to it. The Iraqi Government stresses the extreme need to adhere to the Geneva agreements of 1949, and draws attention to Iran's continuous violation of the third Geneva agreement on the treatment of prisoners of war with regard to Iran's treatment of the Iraqi prisoners of war.

2. The Iraqi Government agrees to Paragraph 3 of the resolution. However, it is perfectly natural for this agreement to be tied to that of the other side and its complete, sincere readiness to adhere to and apply this paragraph without any obstacles. If the other

side rejects this resolution, or if it agrees with it but does not implement it sincerely and accurately, the Iraqi Government reserves the right to take the appropriate measures to protect and secure Iraq's vital interests and defend them with all the means available to it. If the other side continues to harm Iraq through any measures or practices that lead to robbing Iraq of its natural right to enjoy freedom of navigation in the Gulf area and the Hormuz Strait and the waterways leading to them and to use its ports and waterways for all purposes, the Iraqi Government reserves the right to protect and secure Iraq's interests.

The Iraqi Government would like to stress in particulalar that one of the extremely urgent and necessary measures that should be implemented in accordance with the resolution is the cleaning of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway, making it suitable for navigation. The Iraqi Government stresses the need for the UN General Secretariat to assume this task, or to designate one of its specialized bodies or other international bodies to perform it and comprehensively apply the resolution so that all parties concerned may gain equal benefit from it.

3. The Iraqi Government is prepared to cooperate with the UN secretary general to establish an effective system to guarantee the cease-fire and secure equal benefits from the results of the cease-fire for all parties concerned, in pursuance of Paragraph 4 of the resolution.

4. Based on what is mentioned above and since the Iraqi Government has on all occasions affirmed its readiness to enter negotiations to reach a just, honorable, and mutually acceptable solution, Iraq welcomes Paragraph 1 of the above resolution and the endeavors which the UN secretary general intends to make in this regard. The Iraqi Government hopes that these endeavors will be effective and continuing in accordance with Article 7 of the resolution.

5. The Iraqi Government has worked and continues to work for preserving peace and security on both the regional and international levels. This is proved by its continuous affirmations and reiterated calls for settling the dispute with Iran peacefully in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and international law. Hence, the Iraqi Government hopes that the other side will respond to the Security Council's call in Paragraph 5 and show its full readiness to sincerely implement the resolution. In this regard, the Iraqi Government warns against any attempt to implement the resolution in part because its agreement to the above paragraphs of the resolution and its general welcoming of the resolution are based on regarding it as an indivisible whole, both in content and timing and with regard to the measures related to the implementation of its paragraphs, particularly concerning the immediate and equal benefit of all parties concerned with its implementation.

Ambassadors Handed Statement

JN012140 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Iraq has acquainted the world states with its stand on the UN Security Council's Resolution No 540 issued yesterday on the Iraqi-Iranian war. Iraq notified the world states that it welcomes this resolution.

The Foreign Ministry this evening summoned the ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad and handed them the text of the Iraqi Government's official statement on the aforementioned UN Security Council resolution. The ministry also summoned the ambassadors of the UN Security Council's permanent and nonpermanent member states and handed them the text of the statement.

Ramadan Addresses Baghdad International Fair

JN011555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — A ranking Iraqi official has stressed Iraq's capability to inflict harm on the Iranians.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, said that Iraq's desire to end the war with Iran stems from the premise of its military capability, its political and economic success, and its responsibility toward its people.

Ramadan warned that the prolongation of the war will generalize the dispute, escalate the fighting, and pose a threat to the security of the region and to vital interests in the world.

This was contained in a speech Ramadan delivered at the opening ceremony of the 20th session of the Baghdad International Fair today. The 15-day fair is being attended by 63 countries and 1,840 foreign and Arab companies, including 110 local companies.

Ramadan said that the Irnian regime insists on prolonging the war despite the efforts and the mediations to end it. He explained that this desire reflects the Iranian rulers' illegitimate objectives of exporting the so-called Islamic revolution. He pointed out that the Iranian rulers were led to believe that Iraq's calls for peace stem from weakness and from military impotence. They fell victims to their delusions and paid a heavy price in terms of Iranian blood and economic potential.

Ramadan stressed that the Iranian rulers' wager that they can exhaust Iraq and impose an economic siege on it is a losing one because Iraq's economy is a national economy possessing significant potential that will enable it to persist and to assume the burdens of the war and development at the same time.

The first deputy prime minister explained that Iraq has put cooperation among developing countries at the top of the priorities of its foreign policy. Iraq translated this into tangible facts represented in loans with easy terms and financial assistance to the other developing countries which totaled $9.5 billion in the period 1973-1981. He added: The continuation of the Iranian aggression against our country, which has been going on for more than 3 years, however, led to the suspension of Iraq's assistance to the developing countries.

Ramadan stressed that Iran shoulders a historic responsibility in this regard in addition to its being responsible for the continued shedding of blood and economic waste.

Ramadan explained that although Iraq has faced financial problems since the last quarter of 1982 as a result of the decrease of its oil revenues caused by the suspension of the flow of its oil through Syria, it has succeeded in accommodating itself to this new situation in view of the nature of its domestic economic structure and the importance of the commodities sector in its gross national product. Iraq overcame this stage and is now on the verge of compensating for what it lost as a result of the suspension of the flow of its oil through Syria by the near completion of the project enabling Iraq to increase the pumping capacity of its oil through the Turkish-Iraqi pipeline and by seeking new export outlets whether through Jordan or Saudi Arabia.

Ramadan said that Iraq thus thwarted the attempts by the aggressors and their allies to embarrass Iraq or obstruct its development process. He added: We firmly believe that the future will be ours and that our economy will continue to be sound, vigorous, and dynamic. Ramadan expressed regret that during the exceptional stage through which the Iraqi economy has passed the dealings of some countries and companies with Iraq have been characterized by narrow-mindedness and shortsightedness. He added: They did not take into consideration the future dimensions and prospects of the Iraqi economy and that Iraq has not violated any of its commitments. Ramadan said that Iraq's experience in the sphere of international relations during the period of the war in general has yielded positive results. Friendly countries supported Iraq on the basis of a long-term strategy concerning their national interests.

Ramadan stressed that Iraq will not forget these countries and their support, and this will have an impact on the development of Iraq's relations with them in all fields in the future.

Ramadan Meets Netherlands Foreign Trade Minister

JN011704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has warned that Iraq will deal strong and harmful blows to Iranian economic installations if the Iranian rulers persist in escalating the fighting and continue their aggression against Iraq.

During his meeting here today with Frederick Bolkestein, Netherlands minister of foreign trade, Ramadan said that Iraq did its best to halt the war, but the Iranian rulers rejected all peace initiatives and all international and regional efforts in this direction.

He stressed that Iraq's economic situation is excellent and said that it will progress even if the war continues. He expressed satisfaction with the role that the Netherlands companies are playing in the implementation of several Iraqi development projects despite the war circumstances.

The Iraqi official said that the agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation signed earlier by the two countries will be the sound beginning for developing relations of cooperation between Iraq and the Netherlands in all fields in a manner that will be in harmony with the desire of the two countries' officials and in service of the joint interests of the Iraqi and the Netherlands people.

Bolkestein said that the Iranian regime is responsible for the prolongation of the war because of its rejection of all peace initiatives, its nonadherence to the UN Security Council resolutions, and its flouting of the UN Security Council resolutions. [sentence indistinct]

Bolkestein stressed his country's eagerness to promote cooperation with Iraq and the readiness of the Netherlands companies to continue implementing development projects in Iraq.

He pointed out that his government seeks to implement the agreement on economic, trade, and technical cooperation with Iraq in a manner that is in harmony with the two countries' desire to promote relations of joint cooperation. He added that the world countries are reassured about the soundness of Iraq's economy and about the future of Iraq, which possesses great resources, vast potential, and an unlimited determination to achieve progress and development. This has encouraged the countries of the world to expand their relations and cooperation with Iraq even in times of war.

Egypt's 'Ali on Arab Summit, PLO Dissension

JN020936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Riyadh will result in a unified Arab position and course of action. In an exclusive statement to *Alif Ba'* magazine published here today, 'Ali said that the priorities of the conference's deliberations will be the Lebanese and Palestinian problems and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He added that all Arab issues require the Arab nation to define the means and manner by which the issues can be tackled.

On his talks in Baghdad with President Saddam Husayn, 'Ali said that the talks centered on two major axes: The first was the Iraqi-Iranian war developments, and the second the escalating deterioration in Lebanon.

'Ali asserted that Egypt is fully confident of Iraq's political and military steadfastness in light of the strategic balance between Iraq and Iran. On Iraqi-Egyptian relations, 'Ali said the steps realized so far in strengthening the two fraternal countries' relations are very reassuring and call for further promotion of these relations.

On the rebellion within Fatah, 'Ali said that this will eventually lead to the PLO falling under the complete hegemony of an Arab state, thus robbing the PLO of its freedom of decisionmaking and hence rendering it incapable of speaking in the name of the Palestinians.

Groups Claim Responsibility for Shooting Rome Envoy

NC021057 Beirut As-Safir in Arabic 28 Oct 83 p 12

[Excerpts] Rome, 27 Oct — AP, REUTER — A spokesman of the Umberto Policlinico Hospital has said that Jordanian ambassador 'Ala' ad-Din Tuqan (57), who was shot seven times in various parts of his body, spent a quiet night last night following surgery.

An unknown person yesterday contacted the ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY and informed it that the gunmen belong to the Syrian Struggle Front [Jabhat an-Nidal as-Suriyah], an unknown front.

A Jordanian Foreign Ministry source in Amman said today that Tuqan's health is reassuring and calls for no anxiety.

In Paris, AFP reported that it has received a telephone call from a group calling itself the Arab Revolutionary Brigades [Al-Alwiyah ath-Thawriyah al-'Arabiyah] and claiming responsibility for shooting Tuqan. Senior officials at the news agency said telephone calls were made last night to the agency's offices in Paris, Rome, and Amman.

Another spokesman, claiming to be talking from Cyprus, said the Arab Revolutionary Brigades are also responsible for the attack which took place Tuesday in New Delhi.

He added that the two incidents were carried out to deter the Jordanian regime from continuing the policy it is pursuing in the interest of U.S. and Israeli intelligence.

The unknown spokesman asked the Jordanian regime to implement four points: To abolish the plan for establishing a Jordanian rapid deployment force; to stop the assistance given to the group led by Yasir 'Arafat, to release all Palestinian detainees; and to suspend any cooperation in the intelligence field with the UAE.

The unknown person said Jordan has 40 hours to respond to these demands; otherwise, the confrontation with the Jordanian regime will expand, either within Jordanian territory or abroad.

Prince Hasan Leaves Amman for Paris 1 November

JN011253 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman this morning on a short working visit to Paris during which he will deliver a speech before the 22d UNESCO conference being held in the French capital.

More than 160 representatives from various parts of the world are attending the conference.

President al-Jumayyil Meets Khaddam in Geneva
JN011513 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Lebanese Dialogue Conference will resume its meetings after 1 hour in Geneva. The conferees held their first working session this morning. It lasted for 2 hours and 15 minutes. According to press sources in Geneva, a positive atmosphere and relaxation prevailed during the morning meeting. This atmosphere of relaxation was further strengthened when a meeting was held this afternoon between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Earlier, Khaddam told the Lebanese conferees that he had received frank instructions from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to work in order to secure the conference's success.

Khaddam Urges Accord Annulment
NC020958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The Information Ministry mission in Geneva reports that some sources quoted Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam as saying to some Dialogue Conference delegates that issuing a decision annulling the 17 May accord will resolve all remaining problems and consequently there will be no need for the Dialogue Committee meeting.

Report on 1 November Dialogue Proceedings
NC011328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1142 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone Interview with Information Ministry Mission Reporter in Geneva Wasif 'Awwadah by Unidentified Beirut Radio reporter — live]

[Text] [Beirut studio reporter] Wasif, we learned a short while ago that the first session of the Dialogue Committee was recessed at 1310. Can you provide us with some details about the proceedings at the first session?

['Awwadah] In fact, Fu'ad, before discussing the session, I would like to mention that a meeting is now being held between His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. I learned that the meeting started after the end of the second closed session which began at 1030 this morning. The session, as we said, began at 1030 and ended at 1210 Geneva time. The session will be resumed at 1700 this afternoon. During the session, President al-Jumayyil welcomed the members of the delegations and invited them to deliver their speeches.

The first speaker was Saudi Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, who stressed the importance of the conference and the need for reaching a speedy solution. He said that Saudi Arabia is exerting utmost efforts for the conference's success and supports the Lebanese regime's stances.

Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam was the next speaker. He reviewed the tragic situation in Lebanon and called for a speedy agreement over a formula that will ensure Lebanon's deliverance and salvation from this ordeal. Salam noted that the atmosphere must be positive.

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami delivered a long speech about the atmosphere of the dialogue and the readiness that it be a success.

The next speaker was Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam who said that Syria works for [Lebanon's] salvation and supports the dialogue conference with all its weight. He was followed by Former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former President Camille Sham'un, and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil.

At 1210 the session was adjourned to be resumed at 1700 when the agenda will be discussed. We also learned that subcommittees will be set up to discuss subjects on the agenda. In relation to the atmosphere, in fact, the atmosphere has been positive and open and general questions and the need for discussing the agenda were discussed.

Bilateral meetings were held after the session. I am informed now that the National Salvation Front leaders Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, and Walid Junblatt will hold a news conference tonight.

[Beirut reporter] Brother Wasif, we understand from you that this morning's session was a preparatory session while the evening session can be described as one of presenting the working papers. What details have you about how the papers will be presented to the conferees?

['Awwadah] In fact, Fu'ad, the available information confirms that the agenda will begin with the discussion of Lebanon's identity. This is the first subject on the agenda.

[Beirut reporter] Are we to understand that the main point, which used to constitute a knot before the conferees; namely, the abolition of the Lebanese-Israeli accord, has this been removed as the first item on the agenda and have the conferees agreed to discuss this point later?

['Awwadah] No decision has been made on this matter yet. It may be discussed at the evening session which will begin at 1700. However, the first item is that of Lebanon's identity. The second subject is that of the Israeli occupation which is a most delicate and sensitive subject because it may lead to discussing the abolition of the 17 May accord. As we have learned, the National Salvation Front's leaders are determined to demand the abolition of this accord while other parties view the 17 May accord as being the most effective means for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. In any case, the evening session will be important and will determine the course of the conference, particularly if the 17 May accord were to be put forward for discussion. There is information indicating that the conferees may postpone the discussion of this subject to a later date, but all these matters are subject to the conferees' discussion at this evening's session.

[Beirut reporter] You said that the National Salvation Front leaders will hold a news conference this evening. Will the news conference be held before the evening session, and is the news

conference an escalating step, or one that will indicate the presence of an optimistic atmosphere and of an atmosphere suggesting a practical rapprochement among the conferees?

['Awwadah] In fact, Fu'ad, this report was just received and it is difficult for me to speculate. However, the prevailing belief is that the news conference will be held after the evening session. This is because no subjects on the agenda were discussed at this morning's session which was devoted to speeches by President al-Jumayyil, Minister Khaddam, the Saudi Minister of state, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Camille Sham'un, Sa'ib Salam, and Rashid Karami.

[Beirut reporter] Reports from Geneva indicate that there are international efforts being exerted outside the conference led by U.S. diplomat Richard Fairbanks and Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri to conciliate between the Syrian demand for abolishing the May accord and the Israeli warning against touching the accord. Were there today in Geneva moves indicating that such efforts are continuing in an encouraging and positive atmosphere among the parties concerned?

['Awwadah] In fact, Fu'ad, these contacts have been continuing for 2 days, since President al-Jumayyil was in Bern where he paid an official visit to the Swiss capital. These contacts by Rafiq al-Hariri, Fairbanks, and other Arab and foreign officials are continuing. However, no details have been leaked from these contacts.

[Beirut reporter] Thank you brother Wasif, till we meet again in another contact for new information. We point out that President al-Jumayyil is now meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. We are awaiting the end of this meeting so that the Information Ministry mission can provide us with the latest reports about this important meeting.

Third Session Begins

NC011649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission reporter from the Intercontinental Hotel in Geneva — live]

[Text] The Information Ministry mission greets you again from the Intercontinental Hotel in Geneva. The third session of the national dialogue conference began 2 minutes ago after a quorum was achieved. It is expected that the minutes of the previous session will be endorsed at the start of the session, and the discussion of the topics on the agenda will begin immediately. Contacts were intensified this afternoon on more than one level. These contacts were crowned by the 2-hour meeting between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Alim Khaddam. Another meeting took place between Saudi Minister Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mas'ud, Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Another meeting was also held between President al-Jumayyil and [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. A fourth meeting also took place between [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and Sa'ib Salam. We shall contact you again with the latest information available.

Session Concludes 1 Nov

NC011913 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1849 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission correspondent from Geneva — live]

[Text] The third session of the National Dialogue Conference ended 2 minutes ago. This conference is being held on the 18th floor of the Inter-Continental Hotel. The conferees have begun leaving this floor. It has been learned that a committee was formed to study the topics on the agenda. It has also been learned that the discussion at this session centered on two subjects: Lebanon's identity and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Dr Faruq Jabr, the official spokesman for the conference, will convene a news conference at 2015 Geneva time, that is at 2115 Beirut Time, to brief newsmen on the results of today's two sessions. We will provide you with all the details as soon as we receive them. This is Geneva; back to you, Beirut.

Activity Following Dialogue Session

NC012041 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1949 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Ministry of Information mission correspondent from Geneva — live]

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva will convene at 1000 tomorrow. Agreement to this effect was reached at the third session, which was held this evening.

We learned a short while ago that the minicommittee that was formed to study the agenda will meet tonight. The following have arrived so far in the hall where the committee will meet: Marwan Hamada, Walid Junblatt's representative; Ramiz al-Khazin, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah's representative; and Deputy Jamil Kibbih, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's representative.

In another development, the meeting that began at 2050 today between President al-Jumayyil, Saudi Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, Rafiq al-Hariri, and Saudi ambassador to Lebanon [Ahmed] al-Kuhaymi is still in progress at this time. As we have learned, a number of subjects connected with the dialogue and with the relevant efforts are being discussed at this meeting.

Subcommittee Discusses Issue of Lebanese Identity

NC020956 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Dialogue Conference will hold its fourth session in Geneva 1 hour from now. The conferees will have before them two main subjects: the definition of Lebanon's identity and the 17 May accord. These two subjects were discussed both inside and outside the conference throughout the day yesterday. A subcommittee has been set up to draft an

agreement on Lebanon's identity. However, the subcommittee was unable to do so and has referred the subject to the plenary session.

Fourth Session Begins

NC020957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0926 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission in Geneva — live]

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the National Dialogue Conference began 2 minutes ago at the 18th floor of the Inter-Continental Hotel. The agenda for today's session includes two main subjects on which no agreement was reached at yesterday's session. The first subject is the definition of Lebanon's identity and the other is the question of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. Both subjects were discussed at the two sessions yesterday and caused an argument that was described as hot at times because of conflicting views.

Agreement on Identity Reached

NC021133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1102 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission in Geneva — live]

[Text] The fourth session of the National Dialogue Conference, which began at 1020 Geneva time, is still in progress. We learned a short while ago that the discussions at this session showed views on the question of Lebanon's identity to be closer.

After a debate in which most of the conferees, particularly Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, and Sa'ib Salam took part, it was possible to arrive at a formula for defining Lebanon's identity.

We also learned that the provision defines Lebanon's identity as a final [niha'i] and Arab homeland. The conferees affirmed their rejection of any trusteeship of Lebanon while stressing Lebanese patriotism and nationalism. They stressed that there should be no Lebanese commitment to any Arab state except within the framework and provisions of the Arab League's charters. We also learned that the provision on Lebanon's identity is made up of only two lines and that it was read by former President Sulayman Franjiyah and approved by all members.

However with respect to the 17 May accord, we learned that a proposal was made calling for postponing its discussion and that the members agreed to this. However there is no official confirmation of this. The session is in progress in a calm and positive atmosphere. Hence, an agreement was reached on the first item on the agenda, namely the definition of Lebanon's identity.

Spokesman on Identity Agreement

NC021235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Statement by Faruq Jabr, spokesman for National Dialogue conference, at news conference on 2 November in Geneva — recorded in English]

[Text] The conference resumed its meetings at 1000 this morning, Wednesday, 2 November, at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Geneva. The conference continues studying the points on the agenda and specifically today the identity of Lebanon and its relations with the Arab world. The conference has unanimously approved a text. The conference will resume its session this afternoon at 1700.

'Unofficial Text' on Identity

NC021251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1152 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission in Geneva — live]

[Excerpt] We have learned from unofficial sources that the unofficial text on Lebanon's identity — was not officially released. We learned from sources among the conferees that the unofficial text is as follows: Lebanon is a sovereign independent state united in land, people, and institutions within its boundaries which are outlined in the Lebanese constitution and which are internationally recognized. Lebanon is of Arab affiliation and identity, a founding and active member of the Arab League states, committed to all its charters and to the idea that the state should embody the principles of the charters in all fields without exception.

Lebanon's Identity Defined

JN021237 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Dispatch from George Bashir, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Geneva — live]

[Text] As I have said in previous dispatches, the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference has agreed on a unified definition of Lebanon's identity. We have just obtained this definition which has not yet been officially disseminated. The definition says: Lebanon is a unified, free, and sovereign country in terms of its territory, people, and institutions; within its borders which are defined in the Lebanese constitution and which are internationally recognized. It has an Arab affiliation and identity and is an active and founder member of the Arab Leauge. It adheres to all of the Arab League's charters provided the Arab League principles are applied in all fields without exception.

As for Walid Junblatt's withdrawal from the conference in today's session, it has been learned that a few moments ago he met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Saudi envoy Rafiq al-Hariri. Junblatt left the hotel and it is not known whether he will return to the 1700 meeting today. It

seems, however, that the efforts which have been exerted to placate him will succeed.

Fourth Session Ends 2 Nov

NC021250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission member Wasif 'Awwadah in Geneva — live]

[Excerpt] The fourth session of the national reconciliation conference ended at 1330. Mr Rafiq informed me 3 minutes ago that the session ended and that the conferees are leaving the conference hall. Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri left the hall 5 minutes before the session ended because Walid Junblatt has an engagement for a live television interview in Geneva with French television. The session began at 1020 Geneva time that is 1120 Beirut time.

VOAL Reports 'Tense Atmosphere' at Dialogue

NC020946 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The National Dialogue Conference in Geneva actually began its work at the third session held last night in the Inter-Continental Hotel.

There is a tense atmosphere in the conference's halls; the scales are beginning to tip toward failure of the current talks on fateful issues, the foremost of which is Lebanon's identity and the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement.

Last night's session was unsuccessful and the atmosphere at the session was not optimistic, particularly as the committee set up to draft a formula on Lebanon's identity came to no conclusion after its meeting last night.

The conference is to resume at 1000 today to discuss two subjects: Lebanon's identity and the 17 May accord.

Well-informed sources affirmed that understanding may be reached on the first subject at today's session but that there is no room for agreement on the 17 May accord in light of three current stances: The first calls for the annulment of the accord; the second calls for its ratification; and the third calls for its amendment as a compromise. The same sources believe that Arab and foreign delegates in Geneva will contact the conferees to bring their views closer in an attempt to avoid a deadlock. The Saudi and the American delegates will be the most prominent parties to make these contacts.

Now, what happened during last night's session? In brief, verbal insults and an atmosphere of tension accompanied the proceedings. Camille Sham'un attacked Syria and said that there is no alternative to the accord signed with Israel. He was interrupted by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami who reminded Sham'un that the Syrian intervention in Lebanon in 1976 was at the request of the Lebanese Government at a time when Sham'un was the minister of the interior.

Former President Sulayman Franjiyah called for the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli accord because it was concluded with an enemy.

Lawyer Nabih Birri said a solution would be the abolition of the agreement. He added: I am confident that our joint resistance as Lebanese will be more effective and stronger and its result will be positive. He said: I affirm that if we are united against Israel, Israel will not stay long in Lebanon because people will resist Israel and translate words into deeds. Lawyer Birri said that dealing with Israel is forbidden and that the accord gives legality to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. Birri called for the establishment of a national army for all Lebanon, to defend Lebanon and not to strike its own citizens.

A dialogue then followed among Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, Walid Junblatt, President al-Jumayyil, Rashid Karami, Sulayman Franjiyah, Pierre al-Jumayyil, and Sa'ib Salam.

The session was then adjourned after the conferees agreed that Lebanon is an Arab country and a committee from all parties was set up to draft the appropriate formula.

Sa'ib Salam Speech on Lebanese Options

NC011640 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1419 GMT 1 Nov 83

["Text" of speech by former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam at morning session of Lebanese National Dialogue Conference in Geneva on 1 November — read by Lebanese Information Ministry mission correspondent in live telephone dispatch from Geneva]

[Text] Brothers: Lebanon's destiny has never before been as delicate and as critical as it is now, particularly with regard to Lebanon's entity, state, future system, and foundations, on which the Lebanese had agreed among themselves since 1943 and on which the independent state had been established.

However, the causes of this grave situation are due to domestic issues with which Arab and regional conflicts have intermingled. Perhaps the most prominent of these conflicts is the Arab-Israeli conflict and the consequent Israeli devastation of Lebanon.

To counter this painful state of affairs, we meet today in the National Dialogue Committee while we face one of two options: either Lebanon emerges as one, or it does not emerge.

We are convinced that the Lebanese — regardless of their leaderships and factions — have learned the lessons of the tribulation in a way that attracts them to the first option: believing that Lebanon cannot emerge except on the basis of its complete unity — land, people, and institutions — and being certain that if the attempts aimed at division and partitioning are — God forbid — achieved, it would lead to a national, human, and historical disaster that would bring about the end of Lebanon, which has been distinguished by its Arabism, by the coexistence of its sons, and by its cultural role in its environment and in the world.

It is not easy for the Lebanese — people and leaderships — to turn a black page of their history and to end all problems. The reason is that the crises — from which Lebanon has suffered and which have accumulated on Lebanon's soil for 9 years — have linked the emergence of the homeland and the state to the circumstances of the area and to its conflicts. However, this state of affairs should supposedly provoke the Lebanese — political and spiritual leadership and citizens — into seeking ways out of the crisis so it will become possible to surge toward the construction of the new and one Lebanon, even if this requires a process of reconstruction, brick by brick.

Brothers, Lebanon's life in its present form and political concept is a short one in time. However, this life has been a long one in its experience, presence, suffering, and concerns. In Lebanon, the citizens have suffered — as only very few people have suffered — in order to live and to find opportunities to live, and in order to even ensure the continuity of existence in the face of momentous dangers and violent incidents.

In Lebanon, man has paid his heavy tax. Therefore, this man — after all that has happened — is now entitled to have a homeland, an entity, and a state. The making of homelands is connected with the tax of blood and of martyrdom for the sake of ideology and for the sake of affiliation. Therefore, through his sacrifices, steadfastness, and patience, the Lebanese man fully deserves his new homeland. However, rights and the deserving of rights do not produce obvious results. On the contrary, rights and the deserving of rights must be connected with the elements of willpower and of a joint desire to live and to build the new homeland. That we should want this kind of Lebanon is the essential issue. This people, who throb with life, activity, and steadfastness through the passage of (?time) and despite all tribulations, difficulties, and fears, have proved that, ultimately, they insist on a principled affinity with this Lebanon. Just as Lebanon's affinity with Arabism is a given and obvious fact as far as nationalism, culture, tradition, language, economy, geography, fate, and interests are concerned, the affinity of Muslims and Christians with Lebanon as far as sentiment, intellect, existence, and interest are concerned is also a given and obvious fact.

Brothers, we now meet in the Dialogue Committee. However, this dialogue is not being held about just a political, social, or economic issue. Nor is this dialogue going on to discuss this matter or that point. This dialogue is about Lebanon — its fate, entity, and existence as a homeland, as a state, and as a system. Therefore, this is a historic and fateful dialogue that is being held under circumstances in which it seems that the homeland's salvation is contingent on the good hopes pinned on the Dialogue Committee, and on the resolutions, recommendations, unified stance, and future vision with which it will come up. Our understanding of this matter is important for the progress of the dialogue. However, elevating our thoughts and sentiments to the level of the hopes that the Lebanese are entertaining is something more important, because it will lead us — through the dialogue — to meeting points and to the construction of the one homeland.

We look forward to this dialogue and we want it to proceed from the fundamental base of any constructive dialogue, that is, the base of mutual understanding. Insistence on this base is not a kind of reiteration. On the contrary, it is a confirmation of a program that comes from the idea of the need for every side to understand the position of the other side and its circumstances, concerns, legitimate ambitions, and rights to the homeland.

At this time, mutual understanding is the focal point in the achievement of understanding. If none of us tries to properly understand the others, then it will be impossible for us to reach the desired understanding. The reason is that the dialogue would turn into a process of futile verbal outbiddings.

Violence solves no issues in Lebanon. I had raised this slogan since the beginning of the incidents. Slogans are the gist of experiences as well as of thinking. The veracity of this slogan has been emphasized by all the developments in Lebanon, which we have reaped in the form of destruction and ruin, claiming this heavy toll of victims.

Today, in the national dialogue committee, we emphasize that dialogue is the only way to the building of a strong and lasting edifice and foundations on which the ultimate homeland will be established, with which whims will not wreak havoc and which will not be subject to shocks from time to time.

Now that we have achieved this desired dialogue, let it be a comprehensive, open, and frank dialogue. In the final analysis, everything is amenable to dialogue. Only God and belief in God are holy. And I wish that at this point I could add that the permanence of the homeland is holy. When it comes to the other things, then everything is amenable to discussion. Let us face these things with utmost perspicacity, daring, frankness, and selflessness.

From this premise, I say that it is incumbent on us to discuss the bases and basic points which had accompanied the 1943 formula, and which some people thought to be a part of this formula, while these bases and points were not as such. It is imperative for us to discuss the bases of our democratic parliamentary system. We must draft the social and economic charter. The reason is that the other slogan to which I adhere is: There can be no political democracy without a social democracy constantly coupled with political democracy.

Likewise, the new surge requires a pause that will transgress the past tragedies and the future apprehensions — a pause on a solid base in accordance with the common ideas of the leaderships, and emanating from the determination of the leaders and people to succeed within the scope of the resources available and of the appropriate circumstances.

Frankly, it might not be possible to liberate Lebanon immediately and to reimpose full legitimacy on all the national soil. Also, it might not be easy to achieve the immediate evacuation of the Israeli occupiers and to achieve the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces. However, one must frankly state the truth: It is impossible to place Lebanon on this path of liberation without the unity of our forces and without the unification of the Lebanese in accordance with the principles of sacrificing, of rising above rancor and pettiness, and of working together to ardently solve the Lebanese and non-Lebanese issues.

This duty is not something impossible as long as all adhere to fundamental bases, and as long as all consider the forsaking of these bases a mass suicide. First of these bases is the understanding on regarding Lebanon as the ultimate homeland of all its sons. Therefore, why should not this joint understanding be the real path to the drafting of the formula for the new Lebanon?

It is also a fundamental base to agree unanimously on loyalty to the one Lebanon and to working for its sake. Therefore, it has become necessary to unify efforts, and to epitomize the one will and to steer it toward the handling of issues and crises, even under complex circumstances. The Lebanese might disagree over details, but they agree on the essence which, at the minimum, is the preservation of Lebanon's unity and working for its sake.

However, these fundamental bases and obvious facts, which we believe the Lebanese are agreed on in a principled manner, are:

1. Lebanon is the ultimate homeland within its present internationally recognized borders. Lebanon is its own master, is free, and is independent. It is Arab in its affiliation and in its actual status. It is open to the world. Lebanon belongs to all its sons. It is entitled to total loyalty by its sons, and Lebanon owes its sons the right of full care and equality.

2. Lebanon is a democratic and parliamentary republic based on respect for public liberties and on the guarantee of these liberties, as well as on the principles of justice, equality, and equal opportunities for all the Lebanese without any discrimination.

3. Lebanon is committed to a free economic system, and it effects economic and social development in planning, programming, and pursuing its course toward the development of society's production and manpower potentials.

4. Endowing social issues with their full right to care in a way that leads to the bridging of the gap between the Lebanese departments and the communities, and to the remedying of the difficult problems stemming from the crisis.

5. Adherence to Lebanon is synonymous with adherence to its full unity — land, people, and institutions.

6. Rejection of any form of political decentralization [lamarkaziyah siyasiyah], whether put forward as a confederal formula, as a federation, as a union among states, as cantons, or as other forms of self-entities, because all these formulas and their like would place Lebanon on the abyss of partition and fragmentation — both of which are absolutely rejected. Meanwhile, we welcome administrative decentralization, which fosters government in the regions and bridges the distance between the citizens and the sources of services in the various domains.

7. Abolition of all aspects of political sectarianism in all the state's departments and establishments.

8. Categorical rejection of all manifestations and practices that conflict with legitimacy, including attempts at imposing party or factional hegemony, as well as the continuing existence of militias, armed organizations, illicit information media, and illegitimate fund-raising.

9. Honoring the right of the evacuees — those homeless since the beginning of the 1975 incidents — to return to the dwellings or to the areas from which they were evacuated. This action will be taken in accordance with the principle of the right of all the citizens to reside anywhere in their homeland, Lebanon.

10. Acting to end the Israeli occupation and to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon under Security Council Resolutions 425, 426, 508, 509, and 520; and rejecting any attempt to impose a peace treaty or normalization of relations with Israel.

Dear brothers, these firm principles are the common denominators for our trends, actions, and steps, particularly as these principles have been warmly welcomed — not only by the Muslims but also by all Lebanese quarters — as the basis for remedying the major issues so we will triumph over the forces of evil that have converged on Lebanon from all directions.

Brothers, it is important for us at this time to use the required firm bases, to build together all the details, and to study all the proposals that stem from the authenticity of our ancient affiliation, from adherence to the one Lebanon, and from contemplating a stable future for an ultimate homeland and for a sound citizenship. This is a historic opportunity, and historic opportunities are not squandered.

It is now important for us not to bury our heads in the sand and not to withdraw into our shell and think up imaginary theories that fall short of accomodating reality. We now live in a fateful and sweeping tragedy — and no illustrious poetry in praise of Lebanon's beauty will be of avail when it comes to this tragedy. Only strenuous and extensive efforts will be effective. Such efforts should stem from the dialogue of mutual understanding, which remains the basic rule for finding common denominators.

Sham'un Outlines 12-Point Lebanese Front Plan

NC012002 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by Information Ministry mission correspondent at Inter-Continental Hotel in Geneva — live]

[Excerpts] The third session of the National Dialogue Conference began at 1720 Geneva time today, or 1820 Beirut time.

During the morning session, [former] President Camille Sham'un delivered a speech in which he outlined a 12-point plan for discussion presented on behalf of the Lebanese Front. These points are:

1. To adhere to Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and to its boundaries as stipulated in the constitution and as recognized internationally, as well as to the unity of its territory, people, and institutions.

2. To work for the liberation of all Lebanese territory from the occupations existing in it and from every illegitimate foreign presence, and to remove everything that contradicts the absolute national sovereignty, legitimacy, and the absolute right of the

state — and no one else — to maintain armed forces to protect the borders of the homeland and the regime, to provide security, and to impose the rule of law over all people residing on Lebanese territory.

3. To affirm adherence to a free democratic parliamentary system in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the people to ensure equality and to safeguard basic freedoms in line with the international declaration of human rights, irrespective of religion or creed, within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

4. To abide by the free economic system, while affirming the role of the state to organize and supervise it, and to adopt development planning to reconstruct Lebanon.

5. To work for the achievement of comprehensive social justice through financial, economic, and social reform, and to tackle the problems resulting from the events.

6. To affirm Lebanon's cultural role and its intellectual openness to the world.

7. To draw up the necessary executive provisions for the establishment of the supreme council for the trial of the presidents and ministers.

8. To establish a supreme constitutional court to examine the constitutionality of laws.

9. To bolster administrative and development decentralization by reviewing the administrative division so as to increase the number of governorates and increase their powers.

10. To end sectarianism in jobs and to adopt the principle of job qualifications, while maintaining equality in [word indistinct] jobs.

11. To adhere to Lebanon's membership in the Arab League and the international organizations.

12. To work for the return of the displaced Lebanese to their homes and to compensate those affected by the events.

These were the articles President Sham'un outlined in his speech during the morning session. They represent, as we have already said, the views of the Lebanese Front.

Saudi Minister's Speech at Geneva Conference

NC011753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1411 GMT 1 Nov 83

["Text" of speech by Saudi Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud at morning session of National Dialogue Conference in Geneva on 1 November — read by an Information Ministry correspondent in live telephone dispatch from Geneva]

[Text] Your Excellency, Your Excellencies, honorable brothers: I am pleased to be with you on this historical occasion and for such a noble sublime aim. In the name of the servant of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and of the Government of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, I convey to you best greetings for your blessed assembly and for your endeavors to establish the foundations of peace and to overcome the serious and destructive consquences of the past dark, lean years, during which precious Lebanon reaped for us and for you all nothing but destruction, devastation, estrangement, division, and death. Death of whom? Death of the sons of the same country who had earlier been brought together by the banner of the 1943 national charter under the canopy of love, amity, and cooperation. This began the bright era during which Lebanon was for all its sons and in which there was no room for communal or racist divisions and disputes, but there was splendid unity and loyalty to a nation and one homeland. It was then that Lebanon became a refuge for rapprochement to which the Arabs came for shelter under its green shade, loving its tranquillity, finding it a mediator, and enjoying rest, stability, and rationality in it. Lebanon was truly an oasis of freedom and a vertitable model of democracy under which various religions and communities coexisted in love and cooperation.

Honorable brothers, your response to and attendance at this conference constitute an absolutely positive fact, and emphasize your faith in Lebanon's freedom and in its sound choice of democracy as the only path to peace, construction, and prosperity. Your Arab brothers and the peace-loving states and peoples in the world look to you with much hope that this meeting will be the separating line between the night of darkness, wars, bloodshed, bereavement, and misery and the morning of peace, security, stability, development, and reconciliation.

We in Saudi Arabia and throughout the Arab world request you to be aware of Lebanon's interests, and we appeal to you to seize this opportune occasion to cooperate and, through the endeavors of Saudi Arabia and Syria, to respond to the call of stanching the shedding of your blood and the blood of your sons and brothers. Therefore, the start of a positive and fruitful dialogue among all of you aims only at achieving Lebanon's interests within the context of the general Arab interests, now that all of you have become convinced that violence and internecine fighting will not bring a solution to your fateful issue.

Your meeting embodies the hopes, aspirations, and determination to achieve everything that will preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and intactness. There is no doubt tht every one of you — and, behind you, your brothers and kinfolk in Lebanon and in every Arab country — desires that you attain stability, security, and peace. All of us would like to emphasize united and independent Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab nation so as to frustrate the expectations of our nation's enemies, who are looking for Lebanon to achieve their schemes for expansion and for the establishment of despicable racist settlements.

You are aware that the internecine fighting and division that prevailed in the Lebanese arena benefitted only the enemies of Lebanon and of the Arab nation. They led to a bestial Zionist occupation and hateful foreign interventions that are still continuing on Lebanon's soil, weakening it, detracting from its sovereignty, and imposing their conditions. This is what prompted fraternal Syria to keep its forces to confront the

treacherous Zionist aggression. We in Saudi Arabia, and also in fraternal Syria and in every Arab country, have not been and will not be an obstacle with regard to anything you agree upon in Lebanon's interest within its Arab framework and within the context of its Arab charters. We are confident that your rapprochement and meeting will definitely lead to the negation of any justification for foreign intervention.

Honorable brothers, you and we are on the threshold of a fateful phase during which we need cohesion and unity. I will not be exaggerating if I emphasize that the elements for the successs of your work lie in your confidence in each other and in your shouldering of the responsibility placed upon you. It is hoped that you will emerge from this meeting with an agreement. All of you will bear the responsibility of implementing such an agreement with one heart and one conscience, inspired by the greatest and most beautiful aspects of Lebanese nationalism.

I have no comment on the working papers that will be submitted to you other than to ask you to consider them with the spirit of one Lebanon, one aim, and one future. Saudi Arabia and fraternal Syria, both of which are participating in this fateful meeting as observers, are looking forward passionately and hopefully to the break of a new dawn that will augur the return of peace, security, and stability to a dear, precious part of the Arab homeland while enjoying complete sovereignty and stability. May God grant you success and guide your steps.

Junblatt Comments on May Accord, Identity Issue

NC012313 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified Information Ministry mission correspondent from Geneva on news conference held by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Geneva on 1 November — live]

[Text] Asked what happened during today's session, Junblatt replied: Today we achieved the formation of a committee whose task is to discuss Lebanon's national identity, because this is one of the basic issues in order to identify Lebanon: Whether it is an American or a Soviet base, or whether it is an Arab state. This is because so far nobody knows what Lebanon is. We believe that this subject is to achieve [words indistinct] and to specify to what world we belong, and what the demands are in the event we agree on an affiliation. As far as we are concerned, Lebanon is an independent Arab state. This is our stand.

Asked if he wants the Syrians to get out of Lebanon, Junblatt replied: Lebanon is an Arab country and belongs to the Arab group, and it has its traditional language and its history and relations with Syria. When Lebanon is liberated from the Israeli presence, we will then ask Syria to get out of Lebanon.

Junblatt was asked why he insists on the annulment of the 17 May agreement. He replied: We have not yet broached this subject. As I have told you, we have agreed to form a committee. This committee will prepare its proposals and principles. We will see if we will be able to agree on the results of this committee tomorrow.

Asked what matters are on the conference agenda, Junblatt said: I cannot tell you this, but I will inform you daily of the subjects that will have been discussed.

Asked who the committee consists of, Junblatt replied: It consists of representatives of the participants in the dialogue, whether us as the opposition, they as a government, or the Lebanese rightists. Junblatt was asked if the members of the committee have been selected. He replied: They have already begun their meeting and tomorrow we will see the results of their meeting. This is not a [word indistinct] subject.

Junblatt was asked about his relations with President al-Jumayyil. He replied: There is no personal dispute between me and President al-Jumayyil, but there is a general political conflict between the opposition and the government's policy.

Asked: Did you not debate the 17 May agreement? Junblatt said: I have already said that we discussed an important national issue, namely, Lebanon's national identity in a sense that there should be a unified history book in Lebanon. Thus far, we have several history books. If we truly want to build a unified Lebanon, we must give the future generations one history book; otherwise we will return to civil war 5 to 10 years from now. Junblatt was asked: But in order for Lebanon's identity to be defined, shouldn't the 17 May agreement be discussed? He replied: We will undoubtedly discuss the 17 May agreement because it is one of the reasons. We will, for example, try to review Lebanon's history in order to learn the real reasons of the 1860 civil war. Thus far, nobody has told us, as Lebanese, what the reasons for the 1860 civil war were.

Asked what will happen if the committee does not reach an agreement by tomorrow, Junblatt said: The committee met and tomorrow it will present the results of its meeting. We will see tomorrow.

Junblatt was asked about the pressures on the Druze. He replied: Nobody has thus far exerted pressure on me or on anybody else.

Asked about his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Fairbanks, Junblatt replied: It appears that Mr Fairbanks tends toward accepting the idea of Lebanon's need for change. No change has yet (?taken place). However, it appears that the Americans are calling for social internal changes that are acceptable at present, but there are other problems as well.

Asked if there is a specific time limit set for the conference and for the committee's meeting, Junblatt said: We cannot specify a time limit because this conference is not a usual one. The problem is not a pure Lebanese issue but it has, as you are aware, gone beyond the Lebanese framework. The framework is regional, not to say international. I do not know if the confrontation will continue and whether we will end up with Pershing missiles in Suq al-Gharb and SS-20 missiles in 'Alayh. This goes beyond the Lebanese framework. These are the complications of the issue, and therefore we cannot set a time limit.

Junblatt was asked why the discussion began with the Lebanese identity. He replied: This is a basic condition for arriving at

the correct political solution to the Lebanese problem. If we do not discuss this subject, then what happened in 1958 will happen again — that is, a peace that led to a civil war after a few years.

Asked if he thinks that the conference has taken off, Junblatt said: The conference actually began today. Yesterday's session was for review, but the actual work began today.

Junblatt was asked in conclusion: Can we say that the conference has achieved progress? He replied: I am responsible for what I have said and I cannot say that the conference has achieved progress or moved backward. Unfortunately, people are now being killed, and the cease-fire has not been adhered to. For this reason, I do not wish to indulge in any such expressions. I am responsible for people who are being killed in Lebanon.

Birri Rejects Geneva Committee Discussions

NC011354 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Geneva, Nov 1 (AFP) — Lebanese community spokesmen, spurred by Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri, today rejected a proposal by President Amin al-Jumayyil to delegate discussion of major issues to a bevy of committees, Mr Birri's aides said at the end of the first round of the national reconciliation congress here.

The president wanted the committees to deal with the three main points on the agenda: national identity and community relations, the Israeli occupation and Lebanon's May 17 agreement with Israel — rejected outright by Syria and with reserves by the Druze — and the political and administrative reforms demanded by the opposition.

Mr Birri, leader of the hardline Shi'ite Movement Amal, said mere committees would have no authority to make decisions on such major issues. He said the congress must stand by (?provisions)[word indistinct] by its preparatory committee last October 13 and which was approved by all the participants.

The Amal leader said the only point which could be left to a committee was that of political reforms, and that once the congress had finished its work and dealt with the fundamental issue of the Israeli occupation.

Mr Birri's aides said he had dismissed the reforms as secondary as long as Lebanon remained an occupied country. [word indistinct]can give the Shi'ite community all possible [word indistinct] but that will serve no purpose if south Lebanon remains occupied", he said.

A large number of Shi'ites, Lebanon's largest community, live in south Lebanon, now occupied by the Israeli army.

Mr Birri's objections were approved by all participants including Syrian observer 'Abd al-Halim Kahddam, the Syrian deputy premier and foreign minister, the aides said.

The conference is scheduled to resume at 5:00 pm (1600 GMT) when participants will discuss the problem of "Lebanon's identity" and the country's place in the Arab world.

Security Arrangements Committee Meets 1 Nov

NC012017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Security Arrangements Committee today continued handling the cease-fire violation incidents. All the committee members centered their attention on working to stabilize the calm that pervades the security situation so as to enable the leading figures attending the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference to continue their talks without anything tending to affect these talks. All the committee members responded to the need for focusing their efforts on the achievement of the above objective.

The Army's representative requested the National Salvation Front's representative to be present continuously in the mountain area to avert the occurrence of any cease-fire violations, on the understanding that the committee members will keep in touch 24 hours a day to handle any unforeseen events. As usual, the committee will reconvene at 1030 tomorrow, Wednesday, to continue its work.

Western Source Cited on Redeployment of Marines

NC020629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A Western military source has pointed out the possibility of deploying the U.S. Marines in Bayt Miri and 'Ayn Kafr in Al-Matn.

AFP: Hezbollah Party Member Praises Bombings

NC011558 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut, Nov 1 (AFP) — The Beirut bomb attack which killed close to 300 French and U.S. troops was a "good action which contributed to overthrowing the American throne and the pride of France," a member of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah Shi'ite Moslem party said. The party's motto was "Death to America", and it would carry it out, Shaykh Muhammad Yazbek warned yesterday in Ba'labakk, in the Syrian-controlled north Al-Biqa' valley, at a meeting reported in the Lebanese daily *An-Nahar* today. The bomb attack was a "natural response" and "a sort of vengeance" for the sufferings of innocent women and children, Shaykh Yazbek added. Several U.S. dailies had accused Hezbollah, which is headed by Shaykh 'Abbas Musawi, of the double bomb attack on U.S. and French military headquarters here on October 23. Shi'ite political and religious leaders have denied any involvement. Shaykh Yazbek said: "The American fleet does not frighten us, and we are going to teach the Americans a lesson they will not forget." He added that his party was not made up of "fine talkers," but of "determined men of action who are ready to carry out their threats".

Hezbollah — it means God's party — has several thousand members and commands wide support in the Al-Biqa' valley. It has close links with Iran.

Reportage, Comment on Lebanese Dialogue Conference

First Closed Session Ends

JN011928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva — The Lebanese National Dialogue Conference ended the work of its first closed session here at noon today. It will resume its meetings this evening. Five participants addressed today's session. They were: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is participating as Syria's delegate observer; Rashid Karami, former Lebanese prime minister; Sa'ib Salam, former Lebanese prime minister; Camille Sham'un, leader of the so-called Lebanese Front; and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mas'ud, Saudi minister of state and observer.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a working session in Geneva last night with the Lebanese National Salvation Front representatives and Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, who are participating in the Lebanese National Dialogue conference, which is currently convening in Geneva.

Nabih Birri Cited

JN011938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva — Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has demanded that the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference begin with discussing the crucial issue, which is the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon, and then discuss the rest of the topics on the agenda. AFP has said that in his speech at today's session Birri announced his rejection of a proposal by Amin al-Jumayyil, the head of the existing rule in Beirut, that calls for forming working committees to discuss the conference's agenda. Birri said: This should be done after discussing the crucial issue, which is the Zionist occupation of Lebanese territories. He also explained that political reform is the only issue for which working committees can be formed, on condition that this should be done after the completion of the conference's work because, as he put it, there is no use in granting the sons of the south all their rights while they are under the Zionist occupation. This was supported by the majority of the conference's members.

While a responsible Lebanese source announced that the working committees proposed by Al-Jumayyil had been formed, and that one of these committees was entrusted to discuss the agreement of submission between the Lebanese regime and the Zionist entity, several reliable sources in the conference have affirmed that this proposal was rejected at the last moment. Opponents of the proposal say that the representatives of the dialogue parties drew up an agenda on 13 October, that this justifies nonexistence of working committees, and that these committees will not be able to determine the serious issues submitted to the conference.

Walid Junblatt yesteray asserted that the cancellation of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement of submission and the amendment of the Lebanese constituion are among the demands included in the agenda which the national Salvation Front in cooperation with Nabih Birri had prepared to submit to the National Dialogue Conference. AFP also said that Junblatt, who is attending the conference as one of the leaders of the National Salvation Front, did not say anything about the agenda's topics that the front and its ally Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, had proposed. He was content to say that these two conditions are among the front's main demands. Regarding the isolationist parties, Alfred Madi, one of Pierre al-Jumayyil's aides, leader of the isolationist Phalangist Party, announced that the forces allied with his party will not accept the cancellation or the amendment of the agreement of submission, but he pointed out that this agreement will be discussed by the conference.

Resumption of Conference Reported

JN011946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva — The Lebanese National Dialogue Conference resumed its meetings at 2030 this evening in Geneva. It is expected that the deliberations in this session will deal with the first issue on the working agenda.

During the first session held this morning, the participants agreed to discuss the basic issues in a plenary session instead of leaving them to special committees.

Damascus Commentary on Conference

JN012000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Lebanese people expect their representatives in Geneva to meet the homeland's high expectations, face up to the challenges that threaten the existence and destiny of the Lebanese territory, and expand their dialogue and negotiations to the extent that will make the Lebanese loyal to their nation and their pan-Arab affiliation. The American custodians have been no less hostile to Lebanon and the Arabs than Israeli and Zionist hostility to all that is Lebanese and Arab. This American attitude, which has long been present in the Zionist's mind and in U.S. strategy, thwarts without any hesitation all the allegations that made the United States a custodian of Lebanon and Lebanon's people after the errants had granted it all their cards and authorized it on behalf of the Lebanese to decide Lebanon's destiny and determine its course.

Yesterday, the Zionist leaders unanimously considered the division of Lebanon into U.S. and Israeli protectorates as the only solution that Israel can accept. Yitzhaq Shamir, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, and Moshe Arens derived this solution to the Lebanese question from ideas which the U.S. Administration had provided them. This refutes the allegations of those who are panting after solutions that come from Washington concerning the Lebanese situation or the Middle East situation in general. If we consider U.S. leaders' allegations that Lebanon is a vital U.S. region, we shall find in these allegations strong evidence that the United States rejects the existence of a unified, strong Lebnanon because the Lebanese people refuse, out of their patriotism and genuine

pan-Arabism, to be a bridgehead for imperialism and Zionism to reach deep inside the Arab homeland.

This fact in the joint U.S.-Israeli policy should be a premise and an axis of discussion by those who are holding a dilaogue in Geneva because Lebanon can be rescued only through its sons' concern about it and not through the Lebanese's cards in the American hands. According to political analysts' understanding of U.S. and Israeli statements, it is obvious that U.S. solutions to the Lebanese situation do not depart from Zionist ambitions or conflict with Ben-Elisar's call for partitioning Lebanon so that Israel can easily devour it in every expansionist stage approved by the Zionist conferences and leaders.

As it is aware of the dimensions of the conspriacy and U.S. aims from that conspiracy, the Lebanese national movement represented by the National Salvation Front decided that it was necessary to cancel the agreement of shame and humiliation because those who drew it up did not consider other than the Israeli interests that complete U.S. strategy in the Middle East.

Therefore, Syria does not exercise pressure as the advocates of the U.S. solution claim. Syria adopts and supports the Lebanese nationalists' views, and because it adopts a firm, principled position toward U.S. stands and its tricky and treacherous policy. Syria can only be a power on which the Lebanese people depend. This affirms our Arab Syria's insistence that liberating the Lebanese territory from the fist of the Zionist occupation should be the first mission of any Arab or Lebanese work. The nature of the events makes it incumbent on the conferees in Geneva to raise Lebanon and not rise on its debris, and to understand the nature of the U.S.-Israeli alliance as an alliance against Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Press On Dialogue, Threats

JN020905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Press review]

[Text] The headlines and comments in today's Syrian papers deal with two main topics: First, the continuation of the military and political consultations among the NATO Western states and the Zionist enemy on the Lebanese situation; also on the continuation of the U.S. Marines' deployment in Al-Matn and the mountain areas in preparation for a premeditated aggression and to complete the measures of the next step which Zionist Shamir has called the task of confronting Syria. Second, the National Dialogue Conference and the cancellation of the Zionist-Phalangist agreement.

Under the headline "Two Objectives for the U.S.-Zionist Threats," *Al-Ba'th* says: It is not a coincidence that the United States, through coordination with Israel is escalating the campaign of threats against Syria. This campaign has adopted an exposed course following the Beirut blast and has escalated to reach its peak with the convocation of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva. Israel, the United States' partner and strategic ally has been threatening, since the confirmation of the date of the National Dialogue Conference, to stay in Lebanon for a long time should the conference succeed in affecting the Shultz' agreement. Moreover, Israel has gone far beyond these threats. These threats were followed by practical measures through coordination with the Reagan administration. It closed the roads of southern Lebanon, increased its military preparations, and reinforced its military concentrations.

In its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: It is very simple for anyone to realize the general psychological campaign against Syria. Levy's threats necessitate that the parties to the dialogue in Geneva adopt an objective stand toward the enemy and the brother and deal with them in accordance with their stands on listing the agreement, or rather, the cancellation of the agreement as the first item on the agenda of the conference. If the parties to the dialogue succeed in overcoming this obstacle, then automatically, they will overcome other obstacles.

The most important point is to evaluate the danger of this agreement against Lebanon and Syria and to take serious and practical measures to cancel it.

TISHRIN on Israeli, U.S. Presence

JN020954 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Nov (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* has stressed that just as the Israeli and the U.S. forces invaded Lebanon, Washington and Tel Aviv are now harming the Lebanese aspiration for national accord.

In a commentary today, the paper wonders about the objectives of the U.S. presence in Geneva, represented by Richard Fairbanks, assistant to the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East; and the objectives of the Israeli presence there, represented by Yitzhaq Li'or, director of the Middle East desk at the Israeli Foreign Ministry; despite the fact that no one has invited them to attend the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference.

Tishrin concludes: Certainly, the objective of the U.S. and Israeli presence is to put pressure on the whole conference in order to prevent it from reaching an obligatory agreement that would represent the national option of all the Lebanese parties to uproot the causes of the affliction and to halt capitulation to the enemy, including the cancellation of the contract of submission that the Lebanese regime signed with the Zionist enemy, with the blessings of the U.S. Administration.

Al-Asad Sends Condolences on Death of CPUZ Official

JN011526 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today sent a cable of condolence to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the death of Comrade Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [CPUZ] Central Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Political Bureau and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In his cable, Al-Asad pointed out the deceased's virtues and enthusiasm for strengthening friendly relations between Syria and the USSR. He extended his condolences to the CPSU

Central Committee, the CPUZ Central Committee, the people of Uzbekistan, and the family of the deceased.

Joint Committee Talks With Romanians Begin
JN011535 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA) — The joint Syrian-Romanian committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation began its meetings here today. 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, led the Syrian side and Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led the Romanian side.

During the opening session, Qaddurah spoke about Syrian-Romanian cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical fields, affirming the need to bypass all hardships for the sake of developing the Syrian-Romanian relations in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Oprea affirmed his country's desire to strengthen the relations of cooperation with Syria and to promote trade exchange between Romania and Syria during the coming years.

During the opening session, joint subcommittees were formed to study various fields of cooperation between the two countries during the next 2 days and to submit their results to the joint committee.

Officials Discuss Cooperation
JN011655 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA) — Dr Nadir Nabulsi, under secretary of oil and natural resources for oil affairs, received here today the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international cooperation and his accompanying delegation who are currently visiting Syria for economic and technical talks within the fifth periodic meetings of the joint Syrian-Romanian committee.

During the meeting, the stages of implementing and operating the industrial projects which Romania set up in Syria, foremost of which is the Baniyas refinery, were reviewed.

The two sides stressed the need to strengthen the relations of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of oil and natural resources.

Reportage on Talks Held With UK's Richard Luce

Threat To Close Al-Awwali

TA011555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem today said that if anything happened to the agreement with Lebanon, Israel would contemplate its future moves, including possibly closing the Al-Awwali River crossings to traffic. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today told British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Richard Luce that Israel would not be able to withdraw from Lebanon in the absence of security arrangements. Luce, who is making a tour of the Middle East, also held working meetings today with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. At the end of the meeting, the British under secretary said that Britain and Israel should maintain a constant dialogue. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin recording] [Frankel] Jerusalem is waging a defensive battle this week over the well-being of the agreement it signed with Lebanon, a battle coupled with threats and suggested threats. We cannot afford to withdraw from Lebanon in the absence of security arrangements, Shamir told Luce. Ben-Me'ir and Kimche explained to the British under secretary that Israel would not, under any circumstances, agree to the abrogation of the agreement.

It is not clear what Israel would do if the joint document were changed or abrogated. Political circles today said that Israel would contemplate its future moves in Lebanon, including the possible closing of the crossing points on the Al-Awwali River.

The British under secretary held a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning. Later, he held a working meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. Shamir reiterated the argument raised by President Reagan last week, according to which Al-Asad is currently entertaining plans and illusions of establishing a Greater Syria that would include Lebanon, Eretz Yisra'el, and Jordan.

Ben-Me'ir and Kimche told the guest that the reconciliation conference in Geneva is a test case [last two words in English] for Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. At the end of the political meetings, Richard Luce said that Britain and Israel have many things in common, and that Britain attaches great importance to maintaining a dialogue on a regular basis between the two countries.

[Luce — in English] Well, we can feel between each other that we can say things which we may find quite frank, and where we do not necessarily agree with each other, but where we can say these things without upsetting each other personally, without wounding each other, because we can do it as friends and because we both, generally, want to see progress toward peace in this part of the world.

[Frankel] Richard Luce strives for a dialogue in which it is possible to exchange frank views on issues under dispute, without angering or hurting the other side, because this would be done as friends and because both countries aspire to establish peace in this part of the world. The deputy foreign minister [several words indistinct due to break in transmission] between the two countries on issues related to Lebanon.

[Ben-Me'ir] For example, agreement was reached — and the position of the British Government was very well put forth — about the need for the pullout of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The British emphasized that one should not agree to having a foreign country dictate a solution for Lebanon. The inference is clear, and it is exactly the way we feel, because there is at present one foreign country — that is, Syria — which wants to impose a dictate.

[Frankel] In addition to the relations between the two countries, discussions were also held today about the embargo on arms supplies to Israel, which London has not yet lifted; the autonomy plan; East-West relations; and half a sentence about the invasion of Grenada. Richard Luce said that notwithstanding and beyond this dispute, Britain maintains tight relations with the United States. [end recording]

Palestinian Issue, Autonomy Talks

TA011847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Israeli officials said today Israel would keep forces in southern Lebanon and reconsider its policy of open bridges across the Al-Awwali River if the Lebanese Government gives in to Syrian pressure and breaks its agreement with Israel. The warning, which coincided with the opening of Lebanese reconciliation talks in Geneva, was made by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Foreign Ministry officials to the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Richard Luce. [title as heard]

Senior Israeli officials said the prime minister made it clear that Israel could not withdraw its soldiers as it wished to do, if the pact signed in May was broken.

In a separate meeting Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir emphasized that the bridges stayed open out of Israeli goodwill and respect for the accord. The Palestinian issue and steps toward an overall peace in the Middle East were also discussed. Mr Luce said afterwards there was a common interest in seeing peace and stability in the region.

[Begin Luce recording] We believe that Israel has a right to exist within secure boundaries. But equally, we want to see the aspirations of the Palestinian satisfied, their aspirations to determine their own lives. And we believe the reconciliation of these two points is the way forward to peace which is what Israel — I am quite convinced — wants above all else. [end recording]

Both the prime minister and the deputy foreign minister stressed Israel's desire to get autonomy talks restarted, with Jordan also taking part. Dr Ben-Me'ir told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that he hopes the British official will make Israel's position clear when he goes on to Jordan and then Egypt later in the week.

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] We want to have an agreement on autonomy in these negotiations with Egypt, in which Jordan can participate and in which Palestinian Arabs from Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza can participate as part of the Jordanian-Egyptian delegation. And, after autonomy, we would be dealing with democratically-elected representatives of the Palestinian Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza who will participate in the negotiations after 3 years on the determination of their future and the future status of those areas. Our position, which we made clear, was again that it is vital, vitally important to renew the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on a full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs. We suggested also that we view — the prime minister stressed this, as he did in his speech in the Knesset when he presented the government — the importance of Jordan joining these talks under, basically, the Camp David accords. [end recording]

Tomorrow, Richard Luce meets Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Peres Meets Luce

TA011755 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 1 Nov 83

["Labor Party Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 1 Nov (ITIM) — Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said today that the European countries have an important role to play in shaping the peace process in the region. Nonetheless, he urged them to sever their ties with the PLO and its path, since he claims that organization is the number one enemy of peace and a tragedy for the Palestinian people. In his opinion, the PLO is undergoing a process that will ultimately turn it into a Syrian instrument that will serve Al-Asad in his inter-Arab conflicts.

Peres added that Israel should evacuate its forces from Lebanon irrespective of the withdrawal of other forces from that country, and said that the longer we stay there, the greater the Soviet involvement in Syria will grow. Peres also said that it is important for the European countries to encourage an economic-political framework in the Middle East which is fundamentally similar to the EEC, and which will operate in close cooperation with that body. Such a framework could constitute a breakthrough toward the establishment of a Middle Eastern community that will live in peaceful coexistence, incorporating various interests, natural resources, and technological knowhow. This was stated in the course of a meeting Shim'on Peres held with British Under Secretary Richard Luce.

Agreement Emphasized

TA020733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce yesterday ended a day of political talks in Jerusalem with a dinner hosted by his counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. Both expressed satisfaction with the opening of a dialogue, which will hopefully become routine and regular. Dr Ben-Me'ir emphasized the aspects of agreement in the Israeli-British dialogue, especially on the Lebanese issue, and in this context Ben-Me'ir joined the Israeli leaders who have recently warned about Damascus' intentions.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Me'ir — in English] We cannot ignore the danger that exists from Syria, and the Syrian aim to impose its will on Lebanon. I know your position, again, as you stated and as your foreign secretary stated, that no outside force can and should be permitted to impose its will on Lebanon.

[Unidentified correspondent translates and continues] Regarding Lebanon, Luce agreed with Israel that no outside force should be allowed to impose its will on Lebanon, and that all foreign forces should leave Lebanon.

Mr Luce emphasized the very importance of exchanges of views between friends. We will not come to tell you what to do, he said, but we will not conceal disagreements either.

[Luce — in English] As you know, an area in which we would disagree is the question of settlements in the West Bank. But we must be able to discuss these matters absolutely freely, as friends.

[Correspondent translates and continues] So content were they about the considerable improvement in the atmosphere of links between Israel and Britain that the day of the historic Balfour Declaration which is today was almost forgotten and it was necessary to have a third toast for it. [end recording]

Arens Receives Luce

TA021115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens received British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce in his office this morning and our correspondent Dan Eshel has learned that they discussed the Lebanon issue, the peace process in the Middle East, the future of Judaea and Samaria, and the possibility of incorporating Jordan in the peace process and negotiations.

This afternoon the guest will tour the northern part of Israel.

U.S. Delegation Headed by Eagleburger Arrives

TA011608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A U.S. delegation headed by Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger arrived in Israel this evening to hold talks on various issues, particularly on the Lebanese problem. At Ben-Gurion Airport, the U.S. under secretary of state said he foresees beneficial talks. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Eagleburger will confer tomorrow with a Foreign Ministry team, and later with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Ben-Me'ir Meets Eagleburger

TA020958 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0953 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The United States stands behind the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and will not put up with damage to this agreement.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said this to Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir in their meeting before noon today. Recent events in the world, Eagleburger noted, proved U.S. determination and firmness in acting to defend the interests of the free world. This was reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Moda'i on Eagleburger Visit

TA020638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i believes there will have to be drastic cuts in imports and in private consumption soon. He says this is not only because of the balance of payments situation but also because of Israel's need for sophisticated weapons in the face of the latest Syrian buildup.

Speaking in Rehovot, Moda'i said that in the talks with the visiting American Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger the American commitments to Israel's security should be discussed. He said the concrete form these commitments should take would be worthwhile.

Eagleburger begins a series of talks in Jerusalem today, starting at the Foreign Ministry and later going on to see Prime Minister Shamir.

Failure of Talks With Eagleburger Feared

TA020606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Israeli-U.S. talks are opening in Jerusalem today under the banner of strategic cooperation. However, Israeli sources in Washington last night expressed the fear that these talks will fail. According to these sources, the disagreements within the U.S. Administration regarding Israel in fact paralyze the administration's ability to reach a series of understandings with Jerusalem. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports from Washington:

[Begin recording] The U.S. under secretary of state and the assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs have arrived in Jerusalem and their visit is giving rise to expectations. However, Israeli circles in the U.S. capital claim that the dispute between Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz makes it impossible to reach agreements [sikumim]. Yesterday, in briefings for the press, the Americans took the trouble to totally deny the claim that the Defense Department is boycotting the U.S. delegation's visit to Jerusalem by not including a representative in it.

However, it is no secret that for many months, and contrary to Secretary Shultz' recommendation, the Pentagon has prevented agreements regarding the Lavi project.

Why did the U.S. chief of staff visit the Middle East and not take the trouble to stop in Israel, an Israeli official asked with dissatisfaction yesterday. Why did the United States refuse to accept medical and engineering aid in Beirut; why is the United States creating a Jordanian commando force and conducting military maneuvers with Egypt, but is avoiding a discussion on the establishment of emergency depots for the 6th Fleet in Israel?

It may be that Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, who is attending the talks in Jerusalem today, addressed himself to these claims, among other things, when he said in a closed meeting several days ago: I am afraid to call Israel a strategic asset; I know that this term arouses anger in Jerusalem.

Yesterday we reported on a number of requests Israel made to the United States, including the Lavi project, building the emergency depots, and softening Washington's stance vis-a-vis Israeli arms sales — of the Kfir aircraft for instance — on the world market. Israel will also ask for U.S. aid, financial and diplomatic, so that it will again be able to penetrate the Third World, especially Africa. However, here too there is a U.S. mine since Washington is pressuring Liberia not to open its embassy in Jerusalem and Israel is furious about this. [end recording]

POST on Eagleburger Visit

TA020726 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 2 Nov 83 p 8

[Commentary by Allan E. Shapira: "Kissinger's Legacy"]

[Text] The arrival of the Eagleburger mission, although scheduled before the recent dramatic events in Lebanon and Grenada, cannot be divorced from the strident new American posture in world affairs.

The catastrophic attack on the Beirut headquarters of the U.S. Marines is not U.S. Under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger's first crisis involving an affront to American power and prestige. How he reacted in the past could provide a clue to future events.

In 1969, a North Korean jet downed an unarmed U.S. reconnaisance plane, a propeller-driven four-engined EC-121, over international waters, with the loss of all 31 men aboard. Eagleburger, then a close aide to Henry Kissinger, who was Richard Nixon's national security adviser, strongly supported Kissinger's demand for instant retaliation. The Kissinger proposal was for an air strike at North Korean airfields, with a readiness to employ atomic weapons, if necessary.

Former *New York Times* correspondent Seymour N. Hersh, in his carefully researched *The Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House*, quotes Eagleburger as telling an American diplomat months later, after the crisis has passed, that he and Kissinger were "disgusted with pusillanimous politicians such as Nixon who talk tough but back down under pressure."

In fact, the Kissinger retaliation proposal, supported by Nixon, was vetoed by then Secretary of State William Rogers and Defence Secretary Melvin Laird.

In the Kissinger State Depurtment, Eagleburger served as undersecretary of state for management. A career foreign service officer, he spent the Carter years as ambassador to Yugoslavia,

returning to a senior State Department post under another former Kissinger aide, Alexander Haig, in the Reagan administration.

Accompanying Eagleburger on his visit to Israel, along with the State Department Middle East chief, Robert [name as published] Murphy, is a former Kissinger student and intimate personal aide, Peter Rodman, who has been described as Kissinger's personal scribe. Rodman once shared office space in the Executive Office Building with Nancy Maginnis, the present Mrs. Henry Kissinger.

The make-up of the mission cannot help but focus attention on the remarks of the former mentor of Eagleburger and Rodman — Henry Kissinger — after the Beirut bombing. Kissinger called for a redress of the use of military force, with Israel as an instrument of American power, directed against the focus of Soviet influence in the area, Syria.

This is vintage Kissinger doctrine — translating the Beirut incident into a confrontation of American and Soviet power.

While President Reagan, in his recent address, repudiated the Kissinger allegation that the Marines were in Lebanon because of Israel, he appears to have endorsed the Kissinger thesis that the Lebanese morass constitutes a great-power confrontation, with Syria in the role of the Soviet Union's surrogate. He has also promised to punish the perpetrators of the Beirut attack.

This is more than mere mood music. It represents a fixed one-dimensional orientation, in which every local conflagration is fitted, with whatever squeeze is necessary, into the superpower context.

This world-view was eagerly espoused by Menahem Begin, although Begin, a better actor than Reagan, was also capable of sharply reminding the U.S. of Israel's sovereign independence, as he did in his "banana republic" harangue, performed for the benefit of U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir embraced the thesis of Soviet-Syrian complicity in the Beirut bombing even before Israeli intelligence had pinned the blame on a Syrian-oriented Shi'ite splinter militia.

Given Shamir's background, his simplistic translation of a local development into a super power context is probably more complete than that of Begin.

In view of the make-up of the Eagleburger mission and the tide of events, it is plausible that the U.S. under-secretary's position papers include a threat option and a win option, according to standard Kissingerian procedures.

Would Shamir go along? There is something disquieting in the considerable effort that has been made to play down the importance of the visit.

This, of course, is speculation. But the Jordanian crisis of September 1970 is a matter of history. In Kissinger's first major Middle East adventure, King Husayn was prodded into armed suppression of the Palestinian terrorist organizations based in Jordan after a rash of airline hijackings had brought to a head the challenge to Hashemite authority.

Nixon and Kissinger, true to form, saw the Jordanian struggle in a global context, as a threat to a Western-oriented regime by Soviet-backed forces.

When Syrian tanks crossed into Jordan in support of the Palestinians, this was viewed as Soviet-sponsored intervention. Israel's then ambassador in the U.S., Yitzhaq Rabin, was flown from New York to Washington during the night in a White House jet for top-level consultations, and a plan for an Israeli response to the Syrian move was quickly formulated.

This became unnecessary when Husayn's tiny air force neutralized the Syrian penetration. The Syrian Air Force, despite its putative superiority, did not intervene, and the then Syrian defence minister, Hafiz al-Asad, reportedly tipped off the Jordanians that he would not oppose the Jordanian air strike.

A few months later Al-Asad seized power in Syria, and he has remained in power ever since. He is probably as much a Soviet tool today as he was then. (It may be mentioned that Menahem Begin first appears in American intelligence files in a 1949 report, since published, where he is described as a possible Soviet agent).

The danger of the present confrontation rhetoric is that it may serve as the doctrinal cover for action in an area far more complex than the black and white of the great-power rivalry. In some military circles in Israel, one senses a belief in the inevitability of war with Syria. The prospect of an American unbrella would be a tempting inducement to precipitate action.

There is another element of danger: In 1970, Husayn had a good deal to lose from foreign intervention. For the Al-Jumayyils, there are fewer inhibitions. They have used foreign powers, including Israel, before and would not be averse to using them again if it could serve to expand their control of Lebanon, confined today to the environs of Beirut by the presence of Syrian power supporting rival factions.

They have easily acquired the lingo of the Soviet threat, although it was their support of Syrian intervention against the Palestinians that triggered the escalation of the Lebanese civil war. Meanwhile, with the arrival of the Eagleburger mission, the shadow of Henry Kissinger has again been cast over the Middle East.

The party to launch Kissinger's most recent book of memoirs was held in the wing of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art which houses a pharaonic temple, arduously transferred stone by stone from Aswan.

In the place of Pharaoh, at the elevated temple entrance, stood Kissinger, receiving the congratulations of the assembled celebrities, who climbed the steps from the temple's base to shake his hand. It was a Kissingerian pose of epic proportions.

Today, one imagines him impatiently waiting to ease himself back into a lounge chair in Air Force One.

Shamir Says Syria Uninterested in POW Exchange

TA021013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister says that Israel proposed an exchange of prisoners to Syria and agreed to release the hundreds of Syrian prisoners held by Israel in return for the three prisoners held captive by Damascus. However, the Syrians did not demonstrate any interest in this proposal. In a meeting in Jerusalem with a group of U.S. attorney generals, the prime minister said that Syria is opposed in principle to a peace agreement with Israel and to any cooperation on humanitarian matters.

2 West Bank Schools, Bethlehem University Closed

TA020742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0730 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The Catholic University of Bethlehem will be closed for 2 months in the wake of the disturbances that took place there yesterday, announced the coordinator of activities in the territories. In his announcement, the coordinator stated that yesterday's incidents were another link in the chain of incidents of incitement and disruption of public order against a hostile, nationalistic background in the Bethlehem School in recent weeks with the knowledge of the university's Board of Directors.

In addition to closing the university for 2 months, two schools in the Qalandiyah refugee camp were closed for a month. The schools that were closed belong to UNRWA. These schools were also closed in the wake of grave incidents of stone-throwing and disruption of traffic and public order along the Jerusalem-Ramallah highway.

The IDF and the Civilian Administration, the announcement stated, intend to react very sharply in the future to any disturbances in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

E. Jerusalem Stores Close To Mark Anniversary

TA020844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Most businesses in East Jerusalem were closed this morning, in compliance with the call for a strike on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. The Committee for Solidarity with Bi'r Zayt University sharply condemned the closing of the Catholic University of Bethlehem and the detention of some student council members. In a manifesto released this morning, the committee says these acts are illegal.

Foreign Currency Reserves Continue To Drop

TA011514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The large drop in Israel's foreign currency reserves is continuing. The Bank of Israel has reported that in the past 2 months reserves dropped by more than $250 million — $98 million in September and $176 million in October. The Bank of Israel data indicates that the money injected into the market by the Treasury over the past 7 months amounted to 47 billion shekels and reached 4.5 billion shekels in October. Support for bank shares reached 26.5 billion shekels.

Reacting to this data, the Finance Ministry said that in relative terms, the rate of money printed by the government in October was low. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that it has been pointed out by the Finance Ministry that in the next few months it will be necessary to cut government expenses severely to minimize the deficit in the balance of payments and lead to a partial curtailment of inflation.

And another case of a deficit: The Industry Ministry has said that last year the Israel-EEC balance of trade deficit worsened considerably, amounting to 41.2 billion. Industry Ministry Deputy Director General Moshe Smadar told the Knesset Economics Committee that one of the reasons for this was the Peace for Galilee war, which led to delays in Israel's contacts with the EEC.

Poll Shows 'Dramatic Swing' From Likud To Labor

TA280733 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by Mark Segal]

[Text] A *Jerusalem Post* poll taken in October shows a dramatic swing away from the Likud to Labour for the first time since 1980, according Labour 54 Knesset seats and the Likud, 40, if elections were to be held now.

The poll was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute among a representative sample of 1,238 adults between October 12 and 21. It was taken at the height of the economic crisis and the time of the switch-over at the Finance Ministry. It indicated that many former Likud supporters were now "floating voters."

Institute Director Sara Shemer said the latest result was consistent with a trend, established over the past six months, of a shrinking of the Likud's lead over Labour. She pointed out that an analysis of the balance of power between the parties that make up the coalition and the opposition indicated that the latter now has more support than the former.

More voters have switched from the Likud to Labour since the 1981 elections than vice-versa, she said, putting the pro-Labour shift overall at 4 percent. Most importantly, 35 percent of the Likud's voters in 1981 now have no firm allegiance. While saying they would not vote Likud again, they have yet to make any other choice.

Shemer was asked whether there was any way of substantiating the assumption that the disenchanted Likud supporters now making up the floating vote had accounted for the high level of abstention in the local elections. She could not do so without far more detailed research. Indeed she sought to speak guardedly of drawing any far-reaching conclusions from this poll. When asked whether it indicated a permanent shift back to Labour and away

from the Likud, she said that any such judgement must await next month's poll results. She said she had learned from professional experience that undecided voters invariably returned to their old party fold (as had happened in 1981).

She reported having put a second question to undecided voters, probing their political preferences, which elicited a pro-Likud response of a ratio of 1:1.5. Hence she would be inclined to see the October figures as more indicative of a short-term than a long-term trend, she said.

Shemer also pointed out that to judge by the poll Labour has been more successful than Likud in retaining its past voters' support. Whereas 75 percent of those who voted Labour in 1981 would do the same again, in the Likud's case only 48 percent said they would repeat their vote.

Another explanation for the pro-Labour shift was the narrowing of the Likud's past superiority in drawing new voters. However in the long run the Likud voting reservoir appeared to have more potential, she said. Analysis of the data offers the following profile of the average Labour voter: an older person, of Western origin, secular, well-paid, a university graduate in one of the professions or a white-collar worker. The Likud voter's profile: below 30, with an elementary or partly secondary school education, oriental origin, traditional, employed either in one of the service occupations or a promoter/salesman.

	Oct MKS	Jun MKS	Mar MKS
Likud	40	47	58
Labour	54	46	42
NRP	6	6	3
Aguda bloc	5	4	5
Tehiya	3	3	2
Tami	3	3	2
Shinui	3	3	3
CRM (Citizen's Rights Movement)	2	3	1
Telem	-	-	-
Rakah & Others	4	5	4

Reportage on Summit Meetings in Niamey

Kountche Speaks at Opening

AB300945 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, Oct 30 (AFP) — A proper strategy for recovery in West Africa is urgent in the face of an increasingly difficult international economic situation, Niger President Seyni Kountche said here.

He was speaking at the opening yesterday of summit conferences of the Francophone West African Economic Community (CEAO), its associated Non-Aggression and Mutual Cooperation Agreement (ANAD), and the West African Monetary Union (UMOA). General Kountche, chairman of all three organisations, called on participants to engage in "a constant and resolute battle for self-sufficiency and food," and to continue the UMOA policy of monetary and financial adjustment. The three organizations group all or some of eight states: Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Houphouet, Sankara Hold Talks

AB301310 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 30 Oct (AFP) — The Ivorian head of state, Mr Felix Huophouet-Boigny and Captain Thomas Sankara, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state of Upper Volta, held private talks for 30-minutes in Niamey on Saturday evening, it was learned from reliable sources in the Niger capital. The contents of the talks between the two heads of state is not known. President Houphouet-Boigny and Capt Sankara arrived on Saturday morning in Niamey to participate in the three African summits of the West African Economic Community (CEAO), the West African Monetary Union (UMOA), and the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD).

Mali Rejoins UMOA

AB311255 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 31 October (AFP) — Mali's request to rejoin the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) has been accepted by the fifth summit conference of the organization's heads of state, it was officially learned in Niamey on Monday.

Mali left the organization shortly after its creation in 1962 and applied for readmission in December 1981. This was opposed by Upper Volta because of the border conflict between the two countries, it was recalled. The Upper Voltan veto has been lifted because the conflict is to be taken before the International Court at the Hague. The UMOA is characterized by the existence of a common currency, the franc of the African Financial Community (CFA franc), whose issuing and management are entrusted to a common issuing institute, the Central Bank of West African States. The UMOA henceforth comprises seven members: Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta, and Mali.

UMOA Communique Issued

AB312210 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Final communique issued in Niamey on 31 October on the summit of the West African Monetary Union held in Niamey on 30 and 31 October — read by Abdoulaye Fadiga, governor of the Central Bank of West African States]

[Text] The fifth conference of the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] was held in Niamey on 30 and 31 October 1983 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger, in the presence of Their Excellencies Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast; Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state of Upper Volta; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; and Mr Koffi Walla, minister of planning, industry, and administrative reform, representing His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo.

The heads of state paid glowing tribute to His Excellency Seyni Kountche for the eminent services rendered at the head of the highest bodies of the union. In conformity with Article 5 of the treaty creating the UMOA, the conference elected His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, as its next chairman. The conference examined the report of activities of the governor of the Central Bank of the West African States and those of the president of the West African Development Bank. Within this framework, the heads of state noted the development of the economic and monetary situation within member countries of the union and which, in spite of the relative improvement of the international community, has been deeply affected by worsening climatic conditions and the difficulties encountered in the sale of basic products. After examining the results of the monetary policy since the reform of the organs of the monetary union in 1975 and the implementation of the financing strategy for (?integrated) development in December 1982 in Yamoussoukro, the heads of state noted with satisfaction the (?frankness) and the progressive strengthening of measures of adjustment decided upon by member states and the Central Bank of the West African states since the crisis began.

To this end, they supported proposals for monetary and financial recovery in member states of the union which were proposed by the governor of the Central Bank and aimed at reestablishing the internal and external balances. The heads of state approved the proposals made by the president of the West African Development Bank in connection with the mobilization and the more rational use of internal and external resources, the harmonization of national development policies, and the definition of a new industrial structure aimed at promoting and implementing projects of regional integration. The conference noted the progress made on the meetings of the national committees of reflection, set up in conformity with the decision made during the Yamoussoukro summit in December 1982. The conference expressed its satisfaction with the efficiency and measures made by the various organs of the union — the Council of Ministers of the UMOA, the Board of Governors of the Central Bank, the management committee of the West African Development Bank, and the

national loan committees. The conference expressed its congratulations to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the governor of the Central Bank, to the president of the West African Development Bank, and to their entire staffs for the competence and the availability they have continued to demonstrate in the performance of their duties.

The conference decided to admit the Republic of Mali to the UMOA and charged its current chairman, in conjunction with the country concerned, with the practical implementation of this decision. The heads of state of Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Senegal, and the representative of the Togolese Republic expressed their gratitude and their thanks to His Excellency Seyni Kountche and to the government and people of Niger for the warm and fraternal welcome given them in the pure African tradition. Made in Niamey on 31 October 1983.

ANAD Conference Issues Communique

AB311900 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Final communique of the fifth conference of heads of state of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement between West African Economic Community member states and Togo, issued in Niamey on 31 October — read by Secretary General Taverez da Souza]

[Text] The fifth conference of heads of state of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] between member states of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and Togo was held in Niamey at the Palais du Congress on 30 October under the chairmanship of His Excellency General Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger and current chairman of the ANAD.

Participating in this conference are: for the Republic of Ivory Coast, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the republic; for the Republic of Upper Volta, His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state; for the Republic of Mali, His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM]; for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state; for the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic; and for the Republic of Togo, Mr Walla Koffi, minister of planning, industry, and administrative reforms, representing His Excellency General Eyadema, founding-chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic.

Attending this conference as observers are: for the Republic of Benin, His Excellency General Owens Barthelemy, chief of staff of the Armed Forces and minister of mines, industry, and energy.

The conference heard the report of the Eighth Council of Ministers Meeting and took note of the annual report of the ANAD Secretariat General presented by His Excellency Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation for the Republic of Niger and current chairman of the Council of Ministers. The conference then examined documents presented to it, namely, Draft Agreement No 4 on cooperation in the protection of civilians; Draft Agreement No 5 on cooperation in the protection of the economy; the proposed additional clauses to the supplementary agreement concerning military defense assistance; and the draft statutes on ANAD personnel and on the Secretariat General, which takes effect in 1984.

The conference unanimously adopted the entire text of the agreements submitted for its review. The conference also adopted the document containing the various decisions it made. The heads of state and governments sent their warm congratulations to His Excellency Gen Seyni Kountche for the devotion and rigor with which he carried out his term of office as chairman of the ANAD. The heads of state and government decided to entrust the chairmanship of the conference to His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the Republic of Mali.

The conference congratulates the Council of Ministers and the committee of experts of member states for their efficiency at work, and the conference decided to renew the appointment of the secretary general of the ANAD, Gen Tavarez da Souza, for a new 3-year term of office. The conference warmly congratulates the secretary general and the personnel of the secretariat for their devotion to work and the efficiency. Finally, the heads of state and government express their gratitude to His Excellency Gen Seyni Kountche, to the prime minister, the government, and the people of Niger for the warm reception and their fraternal hospitality accorded to all the delegations during their stay in Niger. The sixth conference of heads of state and governments of the ANAD will be held in Bamako, Republic of Mali in October 1984. Issued in Niamey on 31 October 1983 by the conference.

Numayri Opens Socialist African Conference

JN311350 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 31 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, SSU chairman, has greeted [former Senegalese] President Leopold Sedar Senghor, wiseman of Africa and founder of the African Socialist Parties Organization, and the great struggler Habib Bourguiba, honorary president and founder of the Organization. In his speech at the opening session of the Organization's General Council, Numayri welcomed the members of the delegations participating in the meeting and expressed delight over the meeting of the African socialists in Khartoum. He expressed regret that Egypt, the pioneer of Arab and African struggle, was unable to attend the meeting; and that the Zairian popular movement was also unable to participate in this meeting.

Numayri welcomed the representatives of the African liberation movements: SWAPO and the African National Conference. He reaffirmed Sudan's support for their struggle to liberate themselves from apartheid. He expressed hope that these representatives would soon participate in the organization's meetings as represenatives of their free and independent countries.

Reviewing Sudan's experiment, Numayri said that the theory of political organization is based on the need to build the nation through promoting economic, political, and social development and through just socialist reform. He said that the Sudanese experiment not only excluded the multiplicity of political parties but also excluded the policy of the one party system with its dictatorial authority. He added that this experiment gives the highest consideration to the nation and centers on entrenching national values and affiliation in the one homeland. He described the experiment of the multiplicity of political parties in the past as an instrument to deepen the split and fragmentation. Numayri touched on Africa's political history [passage indistinct]

Meeting Ends, Statement Issued

JN012022 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The General Council of the African Socialist Parties League [ASPL] ended its fifth session here today which lasted 2 days under former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor, ASPL chairman. The ASPL Council issued its final statement and approved the Khartoum declaration concerning the desertification problem in Africa in response to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's call at the council's opening session yesterday. Senghor called on all states, governments, and international and regional organizations to exert official and popular efforts to face the danger of desertification. The council adopted a decision to circulate the Khartoum declaration to all governments, states, and organizations. The final statement praised President Numayri's address to the opening session yesterday. It noted the report which was presented by the ASPL Secretary General (Al-Manji al-Ka'li), and it also noted Senghor's briefing on the economic and social problems which are facing the ASPL, particularly the problem of culture.

On the political level, the statement affirmed that the political situation in the African Continent is unstable and drew attention to the danger of the apartheid policy which is being practiced in South Africa. It expressed support for the OAU efforts to solve the Chad question and maintain its national independence on its soil. The statement also supported the OAU efforts to find a peaceful solution to Western Sahara and called for implementing the resolutions of Nairobi and Addis Ababa summits in this regard.

The statement condemned armed violence as a means of solving conflicts between countries. It also condemned the violation of human rights and freedom principles in several African countries. The statement condemned the repeated Zionsit aggressions against Lebanon and voiced the ASPL's solidarity with the struggling Palestinian people against Zionist expansionism under the PLO, their legitimate representative. On the economic level, the statement called for particular concern about agriculture in Africa and for giving it first priority in development plans. It also called for facing the desertification problem and eliminating the fragmentation of African economy. It responded to Numayri's call to the OAU and regional organizations to pay more attention to current economic problems in Africa.

'Electricity Cuts Soon' in W. African States

AB300940 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Accra, Oct 30 (AFP) — A continuing drop in the level of Ghana's hydro-electric reservior at Akossombo will mean prolonged electricity cuts soon in Ghana and neighboring Togo and Benin. The dam on the Volta River, which can produce 912 megawatts in normal conditions, supplies power to virtually the whole of Ghana, and to Cotonu and Lome, the capitals of Benin and Togo respectively. For seven years the average level in the reservoir has been steadily dropping because of insufficient rainfall in the Volta Basin. The crucial height of 248 feet (about 75 meters) was reached in September last year, and has now dropped to 240 feet after half the normal quantity of rains this year. To avoid a total breakdown, output is to be severely restricted in coming weeks and electricity cuts lasting up to three days at a time are expected. Ivory Coast, Ghana's western neighbor, is due to have its grid connected to the Ghanaian network soon, but water levels in reservoirs there have also greatly diminished.

LIBYA

Tripoli Describes March on Fatah Offices

LD301508 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, which is under the deviating leadership of Fatah, yesterday published, and has been quoted by some other news agencies and radios, a report in which it claimed that the security machinery in Jamahiriyah adopted an alleged measure against the representatives of Fatah movement in the Jamahiriyah who have been deposed by the the Palestinian masses. The agency also claimed that the representatives of the movement's followers of 'Arafat, on the way toward the offices, were harrassed and have been deported by force. It is definite that these claims made by the deviating leadership in Fatah headed by 'Arafat are pure fabrications and plots — which the dissenters have been accustomed to — created whenever blows repeatedly fall on them and they are pushed back in the Palestinian arena in the face of an angry revolutionary sweep.

Our reply to these claims is very clear. We consider them a blatant attempt to divert the attention of public opinion from the real revolutionary reaction taking place inside the Fatah movement and a deliberate line to distort the truth and the core of this spontaneous revolutionary move carried out by the Palestinian masses alone and that, naturally, will cover all Arab arena. Yasir 'Arafat and his group will shortly be aware of this from all data produced by this raging move.

Exactly what happened in the Jamahiriyah and which was completely distorted by the agent leadership in Fatah is a purely Palestinian action. The Palestinian masses on 21 October 1983 marched on Fatah office in the Jamahiriyah. The members of the Palestinian liberation movement Fatah declared that they joined the new revolutionary movement under the leadership of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. The security machinery in the Jamahiriyah carried out its duty in full in controlling the march of the Palestinian masses and provided full and comprehensive protection to the members of these office deposed by the Palestinian masses. Credit is due to this machinery, which protected 'Arafat's elements against the anger of the sweeping Palestinian masses, which were calling for their heads for their participation in the treacherous role. From this appears the total falsehood of the claims and lies produced by the deviated leadership of Yasir 'Arafat in order to harm the duties and the task of the Libyan security machinery, and subsequently to harm the posture of the Jamahiriyah, which views the actions of the Palestinian masses as purely a Palestinian decision.

British Exercises in Egypt Show Mubarak Treachery

LD291747 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] An angry popular demonstration was held this morning in Darnah to denounce the exercises of the British forces on Egyptian territory close to the Libyan Arab border. These British exercises confirm once again that Husni Mubarak has fully sold himself to the Western colonialist powers and has become a chain-led slave unfit to be head of a state like Egypt, which has become an American-Western colonly over which the American Administration has stretched its long arm.

These exercises, like the American ones, are considered an insult to the struggle of the Arab people of Egypt and an insolent encroachment by the imperialists on the Arab people from ocean to the Gulf. They also firmly confirm the extent to which Husni Mubarak is prepared to go to accept the notion of aggression being planned by imperialists against the Jamahiriyah. He, like the traitor As-Sadat, represents a cheaply bought president implementing the hostile plots against the Libyan Arab people to intimidate and pressure them to halt the revolutionary tide which they represent in the world against American imperialism and its aggressive plans in the world.

Husni Mubarak, when he opens Egyptian territory to British forces and those like them, especially the American forces, is stabbing the Egyptian people in the back and is challenging their will in rejecting aggression against their brethren in Libya, who backed them up and with whom with their weapons and aircraft destroyed the Bar Lev line. The Egyptian people should rebel and cleanse their land of the traitors who betrayed their history and their national heritage and opened the land of Arab Egypt to the hordes of the imperialist invaders who are returning to Egypt to gloat over its misfortune after the defeat and eviction in the Suez battle, and to take revenge on 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt which rubbed their faces in the mud and dwarfed them before the world. The Arab masses must feel the danger sweeping them along as a result of the treachery of the agent regimes in Egypt and must wipe away the disgrace which stained Arab history.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Returns from Niamey, Comments on Summits

AB011600 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, returned to Nouakchott yesterday evening from Niamey, Niger, where he attended the West African Economic Committee and the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement summits. On his return, the head of state asserted that the two summits represent a new stage in strengthening these two organizations and in regional economic integration.

[Begin Haydala recording] The two summits undoubtedly constituted an important stage on the path of strengthening the structures of both organizations on the path of achieving solidarity between member states of these organizations and of regional economic integration. The communiques issued at the end of these summits will be published and will certainly give you more details on the decisions made. Personally, I would like to point out two important details about the present situation in our countries: I am referring to measures adopted to speed up the water supply program for villages and farms and the decisions relating to the use of the 800 million cfa francs aid grant made

to five countries affected by drought or by certain epidemics. Allow me to thank President Seyni Kountche and the Niger Government and people for the warm welcome and brotherly hospitality shown my delegation and me during our stay in Niamey. [end recording]

MOROCCO

MAP Reports Criticism of Algerian 'Attitude'

LD011408 Rabat MAP in English 1222 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, Nov 1 (MAP) — Mr Abdelkarim Ghallab, member of the Central Committee of the Istiqlal Party (Socialist Democratic) has deplored the attitude of Algerian leaders towards the referendum proposed by Morocco to end the tension in the Northwest African region, a proposition that was greeted by "the whole civilized world as being a courageous initiative." In his report last Saturday before the party's Central Committee which met in an ordinary session, Mr Ghallab criticized the attitude of the Algerian regime who, "having foreseen that the outcome of the referendum would be in favor of Morocco, has found nothing better than torpedo this process by suggesting to its partisans within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to set a new condition to the implementation of the Nairobi resolution, namely direct negotiations between Morocco and (...) [MAP ellipses] a gang of adventurers with no representativity and no entity."

"There is no doubt that the objective of Algeria is to urge Morocco recognize the Polisario," Mr Ghallab said. However, he added "our country is not dupe to yield to this diabolic game as Morocco pertinently knows that "the Polisario" is but a foreign legion within the Algerian Army. [quotation marks as received]

The Algerian attitude was also deplored by Mr Abdelhaq Tazi, member of the party's meeting. He said that "despite the hopes that emerged from the meeting, last February 26, between King Hassan II and President Chadli Bendjedid, Algeria remained, as in the past, attached to direct negotiations between Morocco and the mercenaries, seeking thus to impede the peace process adopted by the OAU during its 18th and 19th summits." Mr Tazi said that African heads of state had "admitted the principle of direct negotiations" to "avert the split up of the OAU and to get the organization temporarily out of the deadblock per contra the expulsion of the mercenanries from the meeting hall." The secretary of state also referred to the visit of Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which he termed "an important event on the road of the development of relations existing between Morocco and Libya."

"Our guest, (Colonel al-Qadhdhafi) had learnt from diverse milieux the problem prevailing in the Northwest African region and his talks with King Hassan II had attained fruitful results that were reflected in the joint communique approving the principle of the referendum," he noted. "The international community will support the Moroccan thesis because it is logical and objective and because the national unanimity and the total union behind the king guarantee our legitimate right," he concluded.

SUDAN

Ghali Arrives in Khartoum for African Meeting

NC020852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Khartoum early today on a 3-day visit to Sudan, during which he will attend the meeting that will be held by the foreign ministers of Sudan, Egypt, Zaire, Uganda, and Central Africa. The meeting is scheduled to begin its work here later today.

At-Tayyib Addresses Southern Region Council

JN012030 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Waw, Southern Sudan, 1 Nov (SUNA) — First Vice-President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, on behalf of President Numayri addressed today the inauguration sessionof Bahr al-Ghazal regional assembly located in WAW. At-Tayyib reviewed the strides taken by the May revolution toward realizing national union and bulding the unfied Sudan beginning from the signing of the Addis Ababa accord up to the achievement of regional government and giving authority to the masses. At-Tayyib confirmed that the dividing of the south into three regions has been a genuine extension to the Addis Ababa accord. which came as a true solution to the bloody conflict that lasted for many years in southern Sudan. He went on saying that the dividing has been a realization of the accord's essence and a deepening of its objectives, pointing out that the revolution has fulfilled its commitments. The "country is for all."

At-Tayyib on 'Aggressive Attacks'

JN012121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] WAW, Southern Sudan, 1 Nov (SUNA) — First Vice President General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib has confirmed that Sudan has been exposed to aggressive attacks aiming at devastating its great achievements, national unity and its legal rights for living in peace and security. This came in a letter read by At-Tayyib in the opening session of the regional people's assembly of Bahr al-Ghazal region.

TUNISIA

Mzali Announces Ministerial Appointments

LD011437 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held talks this morning in his Republican Palace office in Carthage with Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister, in the presence of Habib Bourguiba, jr, private adviser to the president. Following the audience, Mohamed Mzali said that the president has appointed (Fathiya Mzali) as minister of the family and advancement [nuhud] of women, and Dr (Su'ad al-Ya'qubi) as minister of state for public health. Mzali announced that the president will chair a Cabinet meeting on 3 November at Government House in Al-Qasbah.

ETHIOPIA

Opposition Radio Claims 40 Government Troops Killed

EA301552 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Summary] More than 40 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in a clash between the heroic Tigre People's Liberation Front and enemy forces who were advancing toward (Debarba) and (Mesar) from Maichew on (?19) October.

KENYA

Moi Opening Speech to Commonwealth Conference

EA311249 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0712 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi opening 29th Commonwealth parliamentary conference in Nairobi — live]

[Excerpt] Kenya's stand on Namibia is clear and widely known. We actively support SWAPO's struggle for independence. We also condemn the delaying tactics now being deployed by South Africa and its supporters to prolong the illegal occupation and domination of Namibia.

In particular, we reject the attempt to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Our abhorrence of the system of apartheid and opposition to the racist regime of Pretoria is equally firm. By its oppressive policy against the black majority and its frequent armed attacks against neighboring independent states, South Africa constitutes an obvious threat to world peace. The whole world must recognize this and isolate South Africa completely. [applause] Half-measures and make-believe will never do.

French Scientists Discuss Observation Satellite

EA012359 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A French mission of space scientists is in Nairobi to hold consultations with the government about the Spot observation satellite to be launched by the French space agency in 1985.

A five-man delegaton and the French ambassador in Kenya, Mr Duzer, today met the minister for environment and natural resources, Mr Eliud Mwamunga, at his office. Mr Mwamunga said Kenya appreciated cooperation with France in the technical field, adding that once the Spot observation satellite is launched, it will help Kenya identify phenomenal [as heard] changes in the environment and therefore be able to plan accordingly.

The scientists are to take simulation exercises to demonstrate the versatility of the Spot satellite next year once consultations with the government are over. The minister was accompanied by his assistant ministers, Henry Cheboiwo and Ahmed Adichare.

SOMALIA

Egyptian Minister Arrives With Message for Barre

EA010013 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] An Egyptian delegation led by Minister of State for Information Mr Safwat ash-Sharif arrived at Mogadishu International Airport this afternoon for a 4-day official visit to the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR]. The minister told SONNA and Radio Mogadisu correspondents at the airport VIP lounge that he will deliver a message from Egyptian President Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak to SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. He will also greet the Somali general public on behalf of Mr Mubarak and the Egyptian people.

Mr Safwat ash-Sharif said that his visit is being made at the invitation of SDR Minister of Information and National Guidance Challe Colonel Mohamed Omar Jess. While in the SDR he will hold talks on strengthening relations and cooperation in the sphere of information with senior SDR Ministry of Information officials. The minister stressed the view that his visit to the SDR will serve to strengthen the deep-rooted brotherly relations between the SDR and Egypt and their peoples. He went on to say that he is happy to note that Egyptian experts are now taking part in the running of SDR television, which was inaugurated to coincide with the Somali people's celebration of the 14th anniversary of the October revolution.

Attends Dinner Party

EA011615 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] minister of information and national guidance, Challe Mohamed Omar Jess, last night hosted a dinner party in honor of the visiting Egyptian minister of information, Mr Safwat ash-Sharif, at the Hotel Europa. Speaking at the party, Challe Jess talked in length on the deep-rooted relations existing between the two brotherly nations, Somalia and Egypt, which continue to grow stronger. Challe Jess further said that the SDR will never forget Egypt's continous moral and material support. Talking about the Horn of Africa crisis, Challe Jess said that the SDR always believes in peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness, but that the Abyssinians and their allies would not desist from their acts of provocation against the SDR. The minister of information and national guidance openly stressed the important role information plays in promoting the development of cooperation between the SDR and Egypt.

In a short speech at the party, Egyptian Minister of Information Safwat ash-Sharif thanked the SDR for the warm welcome accorded to him on his arrival in Somalia. He said that the good relations existing between the two countries is not new but had existed for centuries. The minister added that the SDR president's visit to Egypt had boosted relations between the two states.

Finance Minister Returns From Paris Aid Meeting

EA291842 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1600 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Paris meeting to discuss the general development programs of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] over the next 3 years has ended very successfully. The outcome of the meeting will enable the SDR to achieve its economic targets. This was stated today by SDR Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu, who returned home today with his delegation. In an interview with a SONNA correspondent at the airport VIP lounge, the SDR finance minister said that the meeting, which was attended by delegates from the Gulf countries, Western Europe, the World Bank, the IMF, and heads of various development banks among the Arab League countries, resolved to give $1.6 million to the SDR over the next 3 years. The money will be used to finance development projects in the SDR during the 1984-86 period.

Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu added that the Paris meeting was very impressed by the briefings delivered by the SDR delegation on the requirements of the various SDR projects. SDR Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu added that the meeting, which was organized by the World Bank, examined in detail the needs of the SDR, and members of the various delegations were in complete agreement on all the matters raised.

Voice of Western Somalia Reports WSLF Operations

EA282239 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The intrepid fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Front, WSLF, launched a surprise attack on the Abyssinian black colonialist military base at (Kabra Jerar) in Kabradahare district on 20th of this month, October 1983. The gallant fighters of the WSLF killed 110 enemy soldiers and wounded many other Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers on the base. The WSLF fighters burned ammunition stores, several tents, three military vehicles and the ration store. After their successful surprise attack, the gallant fighters of the WSLF returned to their base safely.

Further Action

EA301541 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] On 25 October The Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] fighters ambushed enemy Abyssinian troops passing (Biyole), near (Seyrod) in Kaabri Dahare region. The reports say that the gallant WSLF fighters killed all soldiers on board an enemy Army vehicle, destroyed [passage indistinct]. Other reports we have received from the WSLF say that on 20 October the WSLF freedom fighters attacked (?enemy Abyssinian forces) based in Babile, east of Harar town, killing 35 enemy troops and wounding 42 others, including 1 officer.

TANZANIA

Foreign Minister, Botswanan Discuss S. Africa

EA012355 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The outcoing Botswana high commissioner to Tanzania, Ndugu (Mongololo) Modisi, today held discussions with the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, in Dar es Salaam. The discussions centred on developments in Southern Africa in view of increasing efforts by the South African regime to destablize its neighboring states. Ndugu Salim told the high commissioner that Tanzania, together with the other frontline states, was totally opposed to South African tactics to intimidate Lesotho and force that country to evacuate South African refugees from its territory. He said the evacuation of refugees would not solve the apartheid problem and that it would cause a lot of suffering to the refugees. Ndugu Modisi, who has been appointed Botswana director of information and broadcasting, was based in Lusaka, and accredited to eight other African countries.

Party Secretary General Warns of 'Saboteurs'

EA012358 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Arusha — The Chama Cha Mapinduzi secretary general, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, has called on Tanzanians to help the party and government expose the tactics of internal and external enemies who are sabotaging the building of our socialist policy. Addressing the residents of Meru Village in (Arumeru) District, Ndugu Kawawa said the party and government will only succeed in combating the saboteurs if nationals expose all suspected economic saboteurs in the country. The secretary general, who is on a tour of Arusha region, said that he was informed by the regional commissioner, Ndugu Charles Kileo, that a certain amount of fuel allocated to the region has not yet arrived there. He said that the party has discovered that Arusha region is faced with a fuel shortage during the current farming season expected to begin soon. Ndugu Kawawa warned those involved in racketeering of fuel sent to the region that such acts constitute sabotage against our agricultural policy. He said that such people wanted the nation to fall short of its agricultural goals and ultimately to have to continue begging for food aid.

UGANDA

Obote Receives Returning USSR Ambassador

EA020014 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] President Obote has reiterated the Ugandan Government's desire to promote world peace for the benefit of mankind. The president was this afternoon receiving the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Sergey Bukin, who has just returned from leave. The president and the envoy discussed a wide range of matters of international and bilateral nature. Dr Obote emphasized that with peace, areas of economic and political understanding are

enhanced. He expressed Uganda's commitment to the solution of world problems through negotiations. In this respect the president called for the continuation and successful conclusion of the Geneva arms reduction talks between the USSR and the USA. On bilateral relations between Uganda and the Soviet Union Dr Obote informed the envoy that Uganda's economic delegation, which went to Moscow in August, would discuss with the Soviet Embassy in Uganda all projects and the (?mode) of their implementation.

Ambassador Bukin, who delivered special greetings from the general secretary of the CPSU, President Yuriy Andropov, expressed his government's desire to promote friendly relations between the two countries. Mr Bukin informed the president that the USSR will soon come in with aid for the displaced people in Luwero and Mubende. The meeting was attended by Cabinet ministers and senior government officials.

Conservatives Charge Nomination Irregularities
AB011940 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Kampala, Nov 1 (AFP) — Uganda's opposition Conservative Party today reported irregularities in yesterday's nominations of candidates for eight byelections scheduled for November 16. A Conservative Party candidate in Bushenyi north constituency in south-western Uganda, Julius Rwendeire, was taken away from the district commissioner's office along with his supporters in a Landrover after they had waited for over three hours to file the nominations, party leader Joshua Mayanja Nkangi told reporters here. The Conservative Party candidate was thus unable to file his nomination papers and it is expected that the candidate for the ruling Uganda People's Congress in the constituency, Ephrahiml Kamuntu, will now stand unopposed. Mr Mayanja Nkangi said he went to the electoral commission offices here this morning to lodge a complaint but was told the commission had not received the returns from Bushenyi as yet. He said he would lodge a petition in the high court concerning the incident.

Mr. Mayanja Nkangi said his party had fielded candidates in all eight constituencies, although the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY reported last night that six candidates from the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) were yesterday nominated unopposed. The main opposition Democratic Party (DP) which has 36 MPS against 82 for the UPC decided last month to boycott the byelections because it objects to the present electoral laws and the electoral commission, as well as to the present security arrangements in the East African country. DP leader Paul Semogerere described the elections as a "farce" and said "it would be tantamount to leading people to the slaughterhouse." The elections will be the first in Uganda since general elections in December 1980 which returned President Milton Obote and his UPC party to power. The opposition parties maintain that the 1980 elections were rigged despite the presence of Commonwealth observers. Two of the parliamentary seats fell vacant when their MPs were murdered while other MPs lost their seats as a result of prolonged absence after they fled Uganda.

NCLAS 5S/B9C MWR

CHAD

Bardai on FAN Terror, U.S. 'Piracy' in Grenada

AB281250 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Minor incidents, a relatively calm situation: This is the new language the leader of the varlets in Ndjamena has been using for some days now in order to minimize the scope of what is really going on in the field. Contrary to the obvious lies being told by the antinational forces, the Chadian situation presented through the military reports is most serious. In fact, while on the northeastern and northwestern fronts the rival forces continue to stare at one another like porcelain dogs, in the central region arms threaten to cover the whole area. From Basa to Chari-Baguirmi, Logone Occidental, and Logone Oriental, the movement of active popular resistance to the policy of terror and aggression of the national annihilation forces is rapidly developing and spreading. How could it be otherwise when the FAN of the master blackmailer in Ndjamena has launched a scorched earth policy? Violence calls for violence, it is said. The reactionary forces have engaged in barbarous extortions as well as in robbery, rapes, assassinations, and general expropriations in the area under the French-Zairian umbrella. The patriots could not remain inactive and watch the activitives of the [word indistinct] clique of the puppet horde. How could the worthy sons of Chad fail to react to the serious attacks against dignity and human rights perpetrated by the hordes of Major Galopin's murderer?

By sincerely agreeing to a national reconciliation, the revolutionary forces of the Transitional National Union Government were not living in a fool's paradise; they had no illusions about the bellicose, aggressive, and evil intentions of the reactionary forces. With the strong support of the French and Zairian occupation forces, the FAN very much expects to regain control of the national situation. While people are being arrested, chased, imprisoned, tortured, and murdered by cowards in the towns, in the rural areas, the antinational forces — like their Zionist friends — are burning entire villages and massacring innocent villagers. And yet, far from achieving the (?desired goal), the terrorist and bloodthirsty policy of the butcher in Ndjamena has driven many Chadians either to join the ranks of the National Liberation Army, to desert, or to go into exile to the neighboring countries.

In this connection, it is fitting to salute the courageous and heroic attitude of the three Chadian pilots [who recently deserted with a DC-4 plane] and of the patriotic Chadian students abroad. Their act is worthy of emulation.

The present acts of banditry of the FAN clique in the center and south of country remind us of those being carried out by the Israelis in the occupied Arab territories, those of South Africa against the frontlines countries, and the very recent commando operation launched by the United States, the leader of international imperialism, in the small Caribbean island of Grenada. All these constitute imperialist interventions which shock mankind and call for an appropriate collective reaction by the people of the world. What does the FAN think about the aggression perpetrated by its (?master) in Grenada? Once again, the United States has become infamous in Central America. Not satisfied with interfering directly in El Salvador's internal affairs and attacking Nicaragua, not satisfied with deploying its naval force here and there in order to intimidate the free, independent, and progressive states, American imperialism has pushed terrorism to the point of landing its forces on the island of Grenada.

The whole world condemns this act of international piracy which is unworthy of our time. Washington's Western allies also have added their voices to those of the other captials of the world in order to condemn the ignoble U.S. operations on the island of Grenada. Can the world now finally understand who is responsible for the threats against world peace? The U.S. gunboat policy is not confined to the Caribbean and Central America. In the Mediterranean region also, American aircraft carriers constantly provoke progressive countries like Libya. In Chad, Yankee imperialism has financed the intervention of the Zairian Army, given millions of dollars in military aid to the dictatorial and bloodthirsty FAN clique, and organized provocative military maneuvers in Egypt and Sudan. Can France, which has condemned the American action, correct a little its image in Chad by remaining neutral in the Chadian civil war?

ZAIRE

Mobutu Reshuffles Cabinet; Foreign Minister Changed

AB011935 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] There is last-minute news about Zaire. President Mobutu Sese Seko has just reshuffled his Cabinet. Following the reshuffle eight state commissioners leave the government. They are: Munongo Mwendi Mistiri of territorial administration; Kande Dzambulate of information, arts, and culture; Yoka Mangono of land affairs; Inonga Lokongo Lome of transport and communications; Mata Nkumu wa Bowanga of social affairs [title as heard]; Makinda wa Tawa [as heard] of primary and secondary education; Kamitatu Massamba of agriculture, rural development, and environment; and Tshobo Ngona of sports and leisure.

Those entering the Cabinet are: Umba di Lutete, Zaire ambassador to the United Nations, who will now be charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs; Sakonbi Inongo who will retake the Ministry of Information; Mrs (Ekuela) Lionda, who has been named state commissioner for women's conditions and social affairs, and Muamba Ndouba, who will head the Department of Transport and Communications.

Seven ministers have changed portfolios: (Musagba Mbuka) leaves the Department of Justice for the Department of Territorial Administration; Kamanda wa Kamanda leaves the Foreign Affairs Ministry and goes to the Department of Justice; Pay Pay wa Syakasige, who was in charge of state enterprises, will now return to the Department of Economy; Namwi Makoy of the Department of Planning will now retake the Department of Finance; Nyembo Shabani, formerly of the Department of Econ-

omy, Industry, and External Trade, will now retake the Department Agriculture; (Ngole Eiki) of finance and budget goes to planning; and Sampasa Kaweta, formerly of university and higher education, will be both head of the party youth organization and the Department of Sports.

BENIN

Libyan 100 Million CFA Donation Reported

AB011220 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Libyan people have contributed toward strengthening the security network in our country. A check for the sum of 100 million CFA francs was this morning handed over to the minister of interior and public security by His Excellency Mustafa al-Bussetta, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Benin. This donation from the brotherly people of Libya will be used for the purchase of security equipment.

GHANA

EEC Commissioner Pizani Arrives for Talks

AB011930 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The EEC commissioner responsible for development and relations in the Third World, Edgar Pizani, has begun a 2-day visit to Ghana. Addressing newsmen on arrival in Accra today, he explained that his visit is to help him to understand better the Provisional National Defense Council's economic program and to keep better relationships with African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries. According to Mr Pizani, he will discuss with the government the on-going EEC-Ghana cooperation and the outlook for the forthcoming consultative group meeting on Ghana in Paris this month. He will also discuss the issues on regional cooperation in West Africa under the OAU and Ecowas as well as the reintegration of Ghanaian returnees from Nigeria. Meanwhile, the EEC is said to have approved another loan to Ghana on special terms. This is under the Fifth European Development Plan, which is complementary financing for the Prestea Oil Palm rehabilitation project in the Western Region.

Organizations Condemn 'U.S.-Led Invasion'

AB020655 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Two organizations have reacted to the U.S.-led invasion. They are the Ghana-Cuba Friendship Association and the National Youth Organizing Commission. Both organizations noted with disgust and profound shock the arrogance and disrespect for national sovereignty of an independent nation by the United States. In its statement, the Ghana-Cuba Friendship Association joins all decent, honest, and civilized people the world over in condemning the U.S. act which was intended to exploit the uncertain and unclear situation following the death of Comrade Bishop. The association noted that President Reagan's claim that American citizens were in danger is not sustained by facts. Further, his description of the Cubans in Grenada as soldiers is false. The association expressed solidarity with the people of Grenada who have fallen victims and salute the heroic Cuban workers, who in the traditional Cuban spirit of internationalism, resisted the aggressors.

On its part, the National Youth Organizing Commission said the Reagan administration, which continues blatantly to defy world opinion with impunity and in its usual arrogant fashion, has constantly made military incursions into areas it considers vital to its national security. It said their deployment of troops in the internal conflict in Chad and their active support for destabilizing ventures on the African Continent is no longer a secret.

The 31 December Women's Movement of Ghana has also condemned the invasion of Grenada by the United States. A statement issued by the National Organizing Committee of the movement said the invasion clearly exposed the wicked and evil machinations of the United States as the main enemy of oppressed people who are struggling for national sovereignty, democracy, social progress, and peace. The statement said the movement cannot be deceived by the lies of the Reagan administration, which, as usual, is doing its very best to confuse the peace-loving peoples of the world and again cover up terrible crimes against humanity. The movement therefore joins all people the world over to mourn the great loss of the gallant Cuban internationalists who courageously defended themselves to the mark. [as heard]

Relations With Kenya Remain 'Cordial'

AB281515 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Ghana's acting high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Samuel Afrifa-Kyei, has said in Nairobi that Ghana's relations with Kenya remain cordial despite the temporary suspension of the mission. Reacting to a report in the [name indistinct] newspaper that the mission was closing down, he said the exercise of suspending several Ghanaian foreign missions was part of a policy measure announced by the government in June last year. He explained that the suspension of the Nairobi mission does not mean that there would be a vacuum in diplomatic links between the two countries. Mr Afrifa-Kyei denied earlier reports that the former high commissioner and his deputy were recalled home as part of the closure policy. He said the high commissioner was recalled after a change of government in Ghana and his deputy was recalled from his posting after completing 5 years.

7-Member Decentralization Committee Set Up

AB311035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, has set up a seven-member Public Administration, Restructuring, and Decentralization Implementation Committee, PARDIC, to oversee the implementation of its program to rationalize, restructure, and decentralize Ghana's public services. The PNDC secretary for local government, Mr Kwame Dwemo Kesse, is chairman of the committee. The members are: Mr G.K. Sackey, head of the civil service; Mr J.K.A. Wiredu, acting deputy director (technical), Management Development and Productivity Institute, MDPI; and Mr B.C. Igan, lecturer, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration, GIMPA. The others are: Dr Ansah Asamoah, member of the National Defense Committee, NDC; Squadron Leader C.M.K. Sowu, retired,

office of the PNDC coordinating secretary, and Mr Lovelace Oppong, general secretary, National Association of Local Councils, NALCO. The committee is charged among other things with the responsibility of assisting PNDC regional secretaries to establish regional and district branches of PARDICs to carry through the process of restructuring and decentralization at the regional, district, town, village, and area levels. It will also assist to mobilize resources to undertake the program and provide the necessary educational support.

The program is expected to be completed by December 1985, 1 year ahead of the 3-year economic recovery program. After this date the Ministry of Local Government will be transformed into a secretariat to service interministerial councils soon to be formed. All ministries will be decentralized except those of defense, justice, foreign, and internal affairs. However, certain functions of internal and foreign affairs will also be decentralized. For instance, the issuing of passports by foreign affairs, and for internal affairs, the issuing of identity cards by its Immigration Department.

Under the proposal, ministries will be headed by a PNDC secretary and assisted by an undersecretary. All ministries will have advisory boards composed of persons from within the public and private sectors. The post of principal secretary is abolished to make room for the technical public servants to have direct assess to the political heads of ministries and democratize the top decision -making mechanism. The highest public service post becomes chief director. These posts are to be advertized and filled by February, 1984. The policy introduces career development systems so that one can progress to the highest promotional grades without having to move towards the regional or national capitals. The main objectives of these proposals is to bring government down to the town, village, and area levels so that as many people as possible participate in making decisions which affect them.

PNDC Dissolves Ginger Barracks WDC
AB312050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has with immediate effect dissolved the Central Steering Committee of Workers' Defense Committees [WDC] based at the so-called Ginger Barracks in the Western Region. All personnel who operate under the auspices of the committee are to report immediately to their working places within 24 hours or face severe disciplinary action. All vehicles and bicycles being handled by the said steering committee are to be handed over to the regional administration immediately. All projects, cases, and property documents in possession of the said steering committee are to be handed over to the regional administration, which will with immediate effect assume responsibility for coordinating activities of WDCs in the Sekondi-Takoradi areas.

The Central Steering Committee of PDCs [People's Defense Committees] in the Sekondi area is also dissolved with immediate effect. The democratic composition of the genuine zonal coordinating committee in the area is to be supervised by the regional administration. All property and vehicles belonging to the steering committee should be handed over to the regional administration immediately. All bank accounts of the central steering committee of WDCs and the steering committee of PDCs in Sekondi are frozen with immediate effect. All fuel stations in the Sekondi-Takoradi area are advised to desist from selling petroleum products to vehicles being used by these dissolved committees and their personnel.

Tawiah Gives Reasons for Dissolving WDC, PDC
AB011850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The government has given reasons for dissolving the central steering committee of Workers Defense Committee [WDC] in Takoradi and the Sekondi Central Committee of People's Defense Committee [PDC] in the Western Region. Speaking to newsmen in Takoradi, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Ebo Tawiah, said the 31 December Revolution is not out to create a terrorist state. He said it is against Ghanaian culture that members of defense committees should arrest and shave the heads of old men and women. He pointed out that the establishment of the central steering committee of WDCs is against the guidelines on the formation of PDCs, hence those in Sekondi and Takoradi had to be dissolved.

On his part, the PNDC secretary for the Western Region, Dr Don-Arthur, said the government's action is a demonstration of its maturity and preparedness to admit and correct mistakes created within its won organs. He said PDCs and WDCs are being reorganized to concentrate their attention on increased productivity. Dr Don-Arthur said the primary objective of the PNDC is to win economic independence for Ghanaians in order to make meaningful their political independence. As organs of the revolution, he said, PDCs and WDCs must be seen to be championing that cause, but not to molest and elevate the majority of the people from the government. He declared: Ours is to create and rebuild, but not to destroy.

Curfew Hours Reduced Throughout Country
AB312045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The curfew hours have been revised. The period will now start from midnight to 0430 throughout the country with immediate effect.

LIBERIA

Ambassador to South Korea Presents Credentials
AB011225 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Liberian ambassador to South Korea, Dr Cyrenius Forth, has presented his letters of credence to President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul. During the ceremony, the ambassador assured President Chon of Liberia's commitment to protect potential Korean public and private investments in Liberia. President

Chon also pledged Korea's cooperation with Liberia in all areas of mutual interest.

Elders Ask for Quiwonkpa's Reinstatement

AB282010 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] There have been numerous appeals to the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, and the People's Redemption Council [PRC] to reverse the decision dismissing Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa from the PRC and the Armed Forces of Liberia. The appeals were made at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia today by several chiefs and elders from Liberia's political subdivisions.

The chiefs and elders were invited by Dr Doe to witness a presentation of a draft constitution to the PRC by the Advisory Assembly. Gen Quiwonkpa was sacked from the PRC and the Liberian Army last week after what an Executive Mansion release termed as his refusal to take up his new assignment as PRC secretary general until certain concerns were addressed. In their respective statement, the chiefs begged for forgiveness on behalf of Gen Quiwonkpa.

The head of state told the chiefs and elders later that he did not dismiss Gen Quiwonkpa, but instead the general's removal from the Army and the PRC was recommended to him in a letter from council. Chairman Doe informed the chiefs and elders that Mr Quiwonkpa would have to write a letter of apology stating what Dr Doe referred to as Quiwonkpa's own mistakes so that the Liberian people will understand.

NIGERIA

UPN Members Have Passports Confiscated

AB311725 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Lagos, Oct 31 (AFP) — Two members of the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) had their passports cancelled this weekend as they were preparing to leave for London "on vacation," the national press reported today. Ayo Opadokun and Yomi Olunsanya, who are both UPN officials, were stopped by Nigerian security agents who confiscated the documents as they were accompanying the party's organizational director Ebenezer Babatope to London. Mr Babatope said he had been searched in a "humiliating" fashion.

Last week Mr Babatope said his party would complain to Amnesty International following the arrest of party militants in western Nigeria after the August general elections. State Police in Oyo, where rioting broke out after the election results were declared, said that 743 people were arrested at the time but that 633 had been released since then. The police said the 110 people still incarcerated would be investigated for their role in the murder of 55 people during the riots. According to the police, the detainees are guilty of murder and are not therefore political prisoners as the UPN maintains.

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns, Discusses Niamey Summits

AB011640 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The three meetings of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, and the West African Monetary Union, UMOA, which took place in Niamey, ended this afternoon. Among the major decisions is in particular the admission of Mali into the UMOA. The next meeting will be held next year in Bamako. These decisions were made by the participants, most of whom have left the Niger capital. President Abdou Diouf, who headed the Senegalese delegation, returned to Dakar in the afternoon. The head of state was welcomed in particular by the president of the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council, members of the government, the diplomatic corps, and several other personalities. Speaking to our reporter Iba Gueye, President Abdou Diouf presented a balance-sheet of the three summits held in Niamey:

[Begin recording] [Diouf] The conferences which took place in Niamey enabled us to take further steps on the path of sub-regional economic integration as well as monetary integration. They also enabled us to take further steps in solving of our defense problems. We must keep in mind that the CEAO is in fact, according to President Moussa Traore's expression, a credible organization. The CEAO is strong and reached its cruising speed a long time ago. Now we can say that concerning both trade, as the body is an organized trade zone, and various community projects, including the human and pastoral water supply problem, the CEAO has achieved its objectives.

During the meeting, solidarity was demonstrated; as you know, most CEAO members are Sahelian states. There are six member states: Ivory Coast and five Sahelian states which are all affected by the drought. Our meeting decided that some amount of money had to be set aside as a solidarity fund to enable the five Sahelian states to deal in particular with the need to protect their livestock. During those deliberations, we also talked about the issue of relations between the CEAO and the Ecowas. We did not ignore the debate. I believe it was necessary to reassert clearly during the conference and to the world that the six member countries of the CEAO remained forever convinced and loyal members of the Ecowas. It was also necessary at the same time, we believed, to point out how to solve the problem of coexistence between the Ecowas and the CEAO, to which we are also attached.

Concerning the ANAD, we have to keep in mind that we are still building it. We made important efforts to complete our legal framework, and we therefore succeeded in signing two new protocols and a supplementary note to an already existing protocol. I believe that now the ANAD is also quite well organized to become effective, and we trust this organization and those who rule it.

Finally, concerning the UMOA, we examined the background of the economic crisis, our monetary situation, and the European

economic situation, and we insisted very strongly on the need for all member states to carry out structural adjustment policies and to launch themselves on the path of reorganizing their finances in particular and of closing their economic and financial gaps, which is necessary for our march forward and our development. But I think that the most important issue of this session was the decision to admit the sister Republic of Mali into the UMOA. The practical steps concerning this admission will be stated later. This will be the task of the current chairman of the UMOA. Those were, in nutshell, the decisions made at these three meetings. Once again, we must pay tribute to the Niger people and their leader, and we hope that our three organizations continue their march forward.

[Gueye] Mr President, may we know if during these summits you discussed African problems?

[Diouf] Yes, generally speaking during our summits we hold meetings behind closed doors as well as face to face talks, and of course, we did not fail to discuss — but without solving — most of the problems which we are currently facing.

[Gueye] Thank you, Mr President. [end recording]

TOGO

Cabinet Briefed on Eyadema Visit to United States

AB011200 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidential Palace in Lome was the site of an extraordinary Cabinet meeting presided over by head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The meeting was exclusively devoted to the recent trip of the head of state to the United States. Mr Gbegnon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information, posts, and telecommunications, recounts for us this extraordinary ministerial meeting held yesterday at the Presidential Palace:

[Begin recording] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding-chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, RPT, and president of the republic, presided at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting at the Presidential Palace. During this meeting, the head of state gave a report on the visit he made to the United States from 22 to 29 October 1983 at the invitation of the American Government and outlined the key points at the center of the talks he had with the American leader, political personalities, the UN secretary general, the president of the UN General Assembly, businessmen, industrialists, and representatives of international organizations. The American leader and the political authorities in Washington and New York accorded the Togolese head of state and his delegation a very warm reception which testifies to the consideration and esteem given to our president at the international level and in America.

Talks between President Reagan and Gen Eyadema, which took place at the White House on 24 October in an atmosphere of mutual confidence, enabled the two heads of state to examine the burning issues of the moment and issues relating to American-Togolese cooperation. President Reagan, the first to speak on the occasion, welcomed the Togolese head of state and thanked him for accepting his invitation. He reaffirmed that the United States was happy to count Togo among its true friends. He congratulated the Togolese head of state for his courageous actions in the search for peace and above all for his pragmatic policies, his policy of openness and dialogue, and his open-door policy. He assured him that his government will do everything to give him assistance [words indistinct]. He praised the Togolese leader for his policy of truth which allowed Togo to take a courageous position at the UN Security Council, which won the admiration of the American Government.

President Reagan reminded President Eyadema that his government closely follows the developments of the political situation in Africa and assured him that just as in the past, the United States will continue to support their true friends and to give assistance to peace, freedom, and justice-loving countries. On cooperation between the two countries, President Reagan urged Togo to pursue its policy of encouraging private investment and expressed the wish that this openness would help strengthen the trade relations between Togo and the United States through American businessmen and investors.

The Togolese head of state, after presenting the economic, political, and social situation of Togo and the continent, congratulated President Reagan for his government's action toward the development of the Third World countries and toward safeguarding peace and freedom in the world in general and in Africa in particular. He underlined the path chosen by Togo which is characterized mainly by its liberalism, absence of doctrines, and the refusal of the Togolese people to embrace ideologies and models of societies that are incompatible with our undertakings and our ideals. He dwelt at length on the need to preserve peace and political stability in Africa and the world, because, according to him, no development task can be achieved without peace and political stability.

As the discussions at the White House took place a day after the tragic explosion in Beirut, in which many American Marines died, the Togolese head of state expressed to President Reagan the condolences and the sentiments of solidarity of the Togolese people and condemned this barbarous act, which compromises the peace mission in this part of the world. President Eyadema and President Reagan expressed the desire to increase their contacts and exchanges of views in order to join their efforts toward safeguarding peace in Africa and in other parts of the world.

The key points of the issues discussed at the White House were brought up again at other working sessions held with members of the American Government and the Congress. Outside these official discussions, the head of state received in audience many political personalities, businessmen, and directors of international organizations. In New York on 27 October, he held talks with the UN secretary general with whom he widely discussed issues relating to security and peace in Africa, Namibia's independence, Ecowas, and the world economic crisis. The head of state later paid a courtesy call on the president of the UN General Assembly.

To sum up, this visit of the Togolese head of state to the United States, to Washington and New York, was a total success at all levels. It was remarkably successful. It offered those of us who were part of the delegation an occasion to measure the degree of popularity and above all the esteem accorded our president in America. All this is due to the peace and political stability which has given our country and its founding chairman an unequalled respect. Therefore, as I saw it, Togo appeared to the world as a country [words indistinct], a country that knows what it wants, a country that inspires confidence, a peaceful country where investors are sure that by coming they can put their capital to advantage [words indistinct] the future of their security. Some countries are rich in oil, others in natural resources, to us in Togo, peace is our greatest resource; this peace we must preserve at all costs. [Words indistinct] this visit that head of state paid to the United States from 22 to 29 October. [end recording]

Accra Reports Eyadema Remarks on Opening Border

AB020910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo has said relations between his country and Ghana are very cordial. He told a news conference at the UN in New York that Ghana's decision to close some of the entry points with Togo has not affected relations between the two states. According to General Eyadema, he has received assurances from the Ghanaian authorities that the other (?crossing) points will be reopened as soon as the problems that led to their closure are solved. He added that the acting chairman of Ecowas is doing everything possible to ensure that the border problem is resolved. President Eyadema, who has ended an official visit to the United States, had talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and other top American officials on bilateral relations, economic questions, and African problems.

UPPER VOLTA

Captain Sankara Visits Niger, Delivers Speech

AB011235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The comrade chairman's visit to Niger has ended. In Niger, the comrade chairman met the Upper Voltan community. Several hundred of our compatriots throughout Niger rushed to the conference hall of the Oumarou Ganda Center early Sunday afternoon where the meeting was held. Several revolutionary comrades from Benin also attended this meeting.

As is customary, Comrade Thomas Sankara went straight to the heart of the matter. The revolution, he told them, cannot succeed without the participation of all Upper Voltans, especially those who live outside the country. The organization of the people into revolutionary defense committees, CDRs, at the grassroot level will be necessary to achieve this. The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, was given a warm welcome in Niamey marked by the historic meeting he held with the Upper Voltan nationals resident in Niger. Hailed by revolutionary slogans, the comrade chairman spoke to our countrymen in frank terms and in a language of truth. The truth, the head of state maintained, is revolutionary, and it is in the name of this revolutionary truth that the comrade chairman pointed out to the Upper Voltan nationals resident in Niger that the revolution must be accepted.

The head of state called for the organization of all Upper Voltans, all patriots, and all revolutionaries. The head of state explained that the people are organized into Revolutionary Defense Committees, entrusted with three key missions: The first mission is a political mission, namely, to awaken the political consciousness of all patriots and all revolutionary comrades to the political struggle against keeping the people in a state of bondage and to struggle against all forms of cultural domination of the people. The second mission is for the economic struggle, and the CDRs in Upper Volta are engaged in the job of renovating our country.

[The third mission], the head of state concluded, is for the CDRs to ensure the military defense of the country against all forms of possible aggression. Under the reactionary regime, the comrade chairman continued, the defense of the country was entrusted to the Army and only to the Army. Today, the Upper Voltan revolution has come to the conclusion that the country's defense could not be entrusted only to the Army. Defense, Capt Sankara emphasized, is the business of all the people. This is why the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, has decided to acquaint the people with the responsibility of handling arms, in spite of all that is being said by enemies of the people, the enemy newspapers, and the detractors of the people. It is in this connection that the first brigade of (?armed militiamen) has already been organized in the country. Since 4 August , men as well as women will all be armed and trained because the CNR is aware that the mechanism set in motion to save the people can be fought by the enemies of the revolution, that is by those who do not want the people to enjoy the right of expression. The people, the head of the Upper Voltan revolution said further, shall be trained to take up arms for the day the need arises, and on that day the arms will be in the people's hands.

This kind of mobilization of the people is criticized outside the country but so what? The mobilization of the Upper Voltan people is first and foremost the business of the Upper Voltan people looking after their own interests. We, stressed Capt Sankara, do not have to shape our policy to suit others. The capitain dwelled on this particular point because here and there are frantic attempts to destabilize Upper Volta through the poisoning of the minds of our brothers abroad. But here too, Capt Thomas Sankara added, imerialism bet on the wrong horse, for even outside the country, the Upper Voltan is imminently revolutionary.

On the international aspects of his speech, the head of state expressed to our compatriots the ardent desire of the CNR to maintain relations with all peoples of the world because as far as Upper Voltans are concerned, to embark on a popular democratic revolution is to love one's people and when we love our people, we are obliged to love all other peoples. He who dares engage himself in a struggle against the enemies of his people in his own country is obliged to denounce those very enemies anywhere they are found. The peoples do not harbor any sentiments of hostility toward each other. Rather, it is the enemies of the people who divide the interests of the people in order to be in a better position to plunder and exploit them. Since 4 August, the head of state

stated, we in Upper Volta have been striving to increase all actions and steps to demonstrate to all peoples that we Upper Voltans have stretched out a hand of friendship to them so as to make all people aware that the friendship of those in authority is no substitute for the friendship of the people. Rather it is friendship between peoples that preoccupies Upper Voltan authorities.

Referring to our compatriots in Niger, Comrade Sankara urged them to behave as worthy revolutionaries, aware of and respectful of the laws of the host country, namely Niger, a sister country with people who are friendly to the Upper Voltan people. It was colonization which separated the people, thus calling one component Upper Volta and the other Niger, all in the interests of these colonizers. Even if a border between Upper Volta and Niger exists, Capt Sankara further said, it only serves the purpose of issuing identity cards and passports. In our hearts and in the hearts of the people, there is no border, and Upper Voltans must mobilize themselves to help Niger if it were attacked.

Given several ovations and interrupted by applause and revolutionary slogans, the head of state invited the Upper Voltan community in Niger to demonstrate each day that the Upper Voltan has changed, because he is more responsible and more revolutionary and because he is more responsible for the honor and dignity of Upper Volta. The head of state invited our compatriots to join the same struggle now embarked upon on the national soil — against thieves and shady businessmen outside the country, these rotten creatures that subsist only on theft, who spread rumors here, there, and everywhere that the regime is going to fall, and who are ready to dish out funds to people involved in lowly activities in order to execute their sordid design of destabilization. They must be denounced, and a spade must be called a spade, for there are also Upper Voltans abroad in the pay of imperialism. You must fight them. There is no doubt that the revolution is fully committed, Capt Sankara said. The revolution, he said, goes beyond mere slogans. It demands practical change. Feudalism must be denounced and suitable leaders must be found.

On women, the comrade chairman invited them to be committed to the revolution, because they have not come to Niger to (?serve) men. They are not to be exploited by their husbands. They must contribute to the well-being of Upper Voltans in Niger or simply contribute to the happiness of Upper Voltans. The revolution is everyone's business and any counterrevolutionary acts must be combatted in all the associations, which presupposes the organization of CDRs with the agreement of host country authorities. Before the dialogue between the comrade chairman and the Upper Voltan community in Niger began, Capt Thomas Sankara introduced to our brothers outside the members of the delegation that accompanied him to triple summits of the West African Economic Community, the West African Monetary Union, and the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD], notably, Comrade Arba Diallo, minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Damo Justin Barro, minister of finance; Comrade Eugene Dondasse, minister of plan and cooperation; Comrade (Kounite), of the CDR Secretariat; Comrade (Nakro Karime), representative to the ANAD; Comrade Marcel Ouedraogo, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Etienne Zongo, aide-de-camp; and many journalists.

Questions were asked on the reform of education, nationalization, and the defense of the revolution. Concerning education, the comrade chairman pointed out in this connection that a draft reform was drawn up by comrades responsible for this department aimed at the total transformation of our country. In our country, it will no longer be taught: our ancestors, the Gauls.

Many things are being done, and the experience of other countries must help us to make our positive mark in the field of culture.

The comrade chairman concluded that the revolution does not mean self-withdrawal. Concerning nationalization, the captain stated that there is no talk of nationalization in Upper Volta.

There shall be free enterprise and free trade in the country, within the context of a strict observance of current laws. Moreover, any enterprise or commercial business which is not directed toward the interest of the masses must be swept away, for the sole basis for evaluating such organizations is the people's interest.

Concerning strengthening and consolidating the revolution, the head of state first asked each Upper Voltan citizen in Niger to consider himself a potential element of the revolution.

Thus, the Upper Voltan national who has forgotten Upper Volta must go back and learn to know his colleagues and the friends and enemies of the revolution. He must especially support the revolution and fight the enemies of the revolution.

This is why the head of state recalled that the Upper Volta revolution cannot be exported.

Answering a question from an Upper Voltan soldier who retired in 1979, the head of state took this opportunity to (?describe) the nature of the Army of the past, a neocolonial, bourgeois Army at the service of a minority.

Today, the comrade chairman said, the Army has changed. All Upper Voltan citizens are soldiers, whether in the Army or not. There is no advantage to being in the Army. Of course, there are soldiers that specialize in the handling of arms, but the goal is the same at all levels, namely, to defend the revolution.

The essential thing is to know who is for or against the revolution. Those who are against the revolution and who use their positions to embezzle the wealth of the people shall be driven away.

In this way soldiers, prefects, judges, doctors, lecturers, men and women, and politicians who are harmful to the people's interests have been swept aside. The revolution protects the revolutionaries. The revolution fights its enemies.

Thus individuals who yesterday considered themselves to be untouchable are today experiencing the end of their dreams. Driven back to their villages, they are denounced each day by the awakened people, who also testify each day to their unflinching support of the CNR.

Sankara Holds Press Conference 31 October

AB011740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Press conference granted by President Thomas Sankara to the national press in Ouagadougou on 31 October on his return from Niamey — recorded; questioners not identified]

[Text] [Question] What was the prevailing political climate during the summits you attended in Niamey?

[Sankara] I must say once again that I was very happy to be on Niger territory where we were given a warm and brotherly welcome by the Niger people. As for the summit itself, we were rather disappointed by the way the summit tackled certain issues, which was very surprising to us.

[Question] You have just talked about a disappointing political climate. It was even said you nearly walked out of the conference hall even before the end of the summit?

[Sankara] Yes, that is correct! As early as the first day, we decided to walk out because we had the impression that we went to play soccer but others were playing volley ball. The rules were not respected.

[Question] Comrade president, it was said in the corridors of the Congress Hall that the presidency of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] should have gone to Upper Volta. But against all expectations, these two presidencies were given to Mali. What happened exactly?

[Sankara] According to what we know of the rules of these institutions, the presidency in fact should have been given to Upper Volta, and this is the third time this has happened. It will be recalled that during Colonel Seye Zerbo's time, for reasons that we are not going to mention here, Col Seye Zerbo was forced to admit that he needed to carry out internal redress in Upper Volta, and he could not give much attention to these big issues. Then it was the turn of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, whom we asked ourselves while we were going to Yamoussoukro to accept the presidency of these institutions. Curiously enough, and apparently after a closed-door meeting, a contrary decision was made. As for us, we simply said that we are ready to assume the presidency of these institutions because it is our turn, and also because as long as we belong to these institutions, we all have the same responsibilities and rights as other member states. Well, we noticed on our arrival in Niamey that the designation of the president was made well in advance. Had it not been for the respect that we have for the host country, had it not also been for the respect we have for certain number of heads of state who restrained us, we would have walked out of this conference. We even refused to accept any responsibility whatsoever because some compromise solutions were raised. We refused other functions which were going to be entrusted to us because as far as we are concerned it is either everything or nothing. Either Upper Volta is respected and is given the consideration of a responsible country as capable of assuming any responsibility as any other state, or it is not respected, in which case there should not be any attempts to appease us. This might lead some people to think that we are being touchy. For these reasons, we flatly refused any functions. We even indicated our reservations by asking that it should be clearly noted in the minutes that Upper Volta abstains from the designation of other states for other functions. That was no longer our problem; we did not have any decisions to make at that level because we noted that the rules of the game were not respected from the beginning to the end.

However, we insisted on congratulating the Malian and Beninese presidents on their appointments to their functions. We wished them every success in their duties. We told them that we trust in them to make the peoples of these institutions benefit from their success while they head these institutions. We did this to show that we did not have any quarrels with any country whatsoever, but we were simply claiming Upper Volta's right to respect and consideration.

[Question] You said yourself that some neighboring countries are participating in the destabilization of our democratic and popular revolution. You also added that you have irrefutable proof of that. Why do you still find it necessary to keep the names of these neighboring countries secret?

[Sankara] Up to the present time we have been refraining from revealing certain things in order to avoid rousing popular anger against anybody. We have noticed that those who have a scornful and paternalistic attitude toward Upper Volta do so because they have been overtaken by events; they have not as yet understood the wind of change blowing in the country. It is also the fault of Upper Voltans who have encouraged them for several years to adopt this attitude: Some Upper Voltans have no sense of dignity and honor for their country. They have encouraged many people to treat Upper Volta as a second class country. That is why these people do not find it necessary to consult our country to learn its views. And that is also why some people cannot or refuse to understand the change which has taken place in our country; they cannot understand the extent to which our people have committed themselves to the revolution. They still believe they can use the old methods to destabilize our country. Before talking about destabilization by arms, they tried to use corruption to destabilize us.

We also want our people to note this very well: They have to ally themselves with other peoples. They should not be hostile; they should not create enmity against other peoples. On the contrary, they should know that if they find here and there people who are against us, they are the valets and agents of imperialism or the principal actors for imperialism. These are the people we should attack and not people from this or that country whom we should consider as brothers and friends of the Upper Voltan people.

[Question] Well, let us return to the three summits in Niamey. You have just mentioned some heads of state whose behavior led to (?the loss) of the chairmanship of the CEAO and the UMOA. Couldn't such behavior jeopardize Upper Volta's participation in the long run?

[Sankara] We think that we clearly told everyone what we felt. We also made it clear to them under what conditions they can count on us. So we are waiting to see if there will be an

improvement or not. But in addition to the behavior of people, there are even fundamental questions to be asked about the institutions.

There are many reasons why we should first determine the justification of our country's participation in such and such international organizations before we can decide to maintain this participation or to withdraw if necessary. But so far, we have not mentioned any reason which could justify our withdrawal. However, we will say that the interests of the peoples of the member countries must be strictly respected. We will see to it as a CEAO member country. If the CEAO can be a melting-pot of African unity, well then, revolutionary Upper Volta will actively participate in CEAO's development and consolidation. But if the community should prove to be the organization surrendering our countries to imperialist exploitation, we will draw its attention to this. If our appeal is not heeded, if our appeal is not given due consideration, then we will be obliged to assume our responsibilities.

We are a member country of the ANAD. Well, as long as the ANAD reassures African people, as long as the ANAD is a tool for peace in Africa, well we see no objection for our participation; we will (?participate). But if the ANAD causes concern, we will raise questions. Meanwhile, we have noted the behavior of some leaders in the face of the events which took place in our country from 17 May to 4 August 1983. But frankly we urge everyone to draw lessons from the past and to correct the mistakes in order to move forward.

Concerning the UMOA, we are also a member country of the union. But the union itself is posing questions. In this connection, national committees have been set up to reflect on the following topic: What kind of UMOA is needed for the future? So there are many questions to be examined.

[Question] We know that you took the opportunity of the Niamey summit to clarify the situation in connection with the attempts of destabilization made against the Upper Voltan revolution. Does your talk with President Houphouet-Boigny — the first talk in Niamey with the leader of a neighboring country — fall within the framework of the clarification effort?

[Sankara] No. That was not the purpose. Anyway, we told every leader we met that Upper Volta has only a feeling of friendship toward everyone, and we confirmed this to them. We think that some of them understood us. My meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny fell within the framework of a mission assigned to us — him and me — by the conference of heads of state, asking us to meet each other on a particular problem. So we met to discuss that question.

[Question] Let us go back again to the Niamey summits. One of the highlights of the summits was the admission of Mali into the UMOA. Even though people were saying outside the conference hall in Niamey that it was virtually certain that Mali would be admitted, how was this viewed on the Upper Voltan side?

[Sankara] We think that this admission came as a result of the efforts which we made; it was because of us. If the UMOA has advantages or interests, it is quite normal for us to ensure that the Malian people also enjoy these advantages and these interests. If the UMOA faces difficulties, it would also be normal for us to ask the Malian people to work side by side with us in a responsible manner. We made it clear that Upper Volta is not opposed. We said that if anyone has an objection, he should make it so that we could see whether Mali could be admitted into the UMOA rapidly. If there are delays, they cannot be blamed on us, Upper Voltans. This is because we want to show clearly that the Malian people must not consider the Upper Voltan people as those who blocked their admission into the UMOA, and the Upper Voltan people must never think that they have any benefit in blocking the admission of Mali into the UMOA. Those who have any reason to oppose or to favor Mali's admission into the UMOA must be clear. Now that Upper Volta has lifted its veto, everyone will make his position clear.

[Question] According to you, are the three summits a failure or a success?

[Sankara] According to me I confess that I noted that there was some disappointment. But I do not know what the others feel about the outcome of the summit. We are disappointed because we cannot run these institutions in a rigorous manner if in implementing their statutes we give the impression that we are making improvisations or that we are implementing parallel statutes alongside official statutes. This is why we condemn the management of the CEAO, the ANAD, and the others. The management was criticized by the heads of state themselves who urged everyone concerned to make improvements. However, we cannot draw conclusions in the place of everyone. Our conclusions are only for us, Upper Voltans.

ANGOLA

UK Official Cites Stand on Namibia, Cubans

MB020950 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Malcolm Rifkind, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, gave a press conference in Luanda yesterday afternoon in continuation of his visit to our country. During his meeting with the news media, the British diplomat spoke about the United Kingdom's stand on the Namibian question:

[Begin Rifkind recording — in English fading into Portuguese translation] The United Kingdom has always made it clear that progress on achieving independence for Namibia should depend on having the conditions laid down by the UN Security Council and Resolution 435 observed.

All countries of the region are now in agreement that all conditions have been met for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution. For this reason, they do not agree that Namibia's independence, or the implementation of the resolution, should be made conditional on other issues.

On the other hand, we have always said in clear terms that we are aware that there exist other problems in the region which cause concern for various countries of the region. These problems are separate from the conditions contained in the UN Security Council resolution.

Obviously, if it is possible to solve these problems in a way that would create confidence in the region, this would help implementation of the UN resolution. The British Government's stand was clearly explained in the speech made by the British representative to the Security Council during the debate on Namibia. [end recording]

On the British position in relation to the linkage policy, Malcolm Rifkind was asked whether or not Britain considers the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola as a prior condition for the solution of the Namibian question:

[Begin Rifkind recording] The United Kingdom has always made it clear that the only conditions for Namibia's independence should be those matters set out in UN Security Council Resolution 435. [end recording]

Yesterday morning, Malcolm Rifkind met with Angolan Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge, with whom he discussed bilateral issues as well as the international situation. Also yesterday, the British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs held meetings with Lopo do Nascimento, minister for planning; Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade; Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry; and Pedro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum.

It is worth noting that the visit by the British diplomat to our country is scheduled to end today.

JMPLA Protests U.S. Action in Grenada

AB291220 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda 29 Oct (ANGOP) — The youth of the MPLA [JMPLA], on behalf of its members and all Angolan children, have protested against the brutal and inhuman imperialist military intervention perpetrated by the North American imperialist and warmongering regime. This was contained in a statement by the national secretariat of the Angolan youth organization published yesterday in Luanda.

Nothing justifies this barbaric intervention under international law and the UN Charter, the document added, stressing that only the people of Grenada have the legitimate right to resolve the internal problems of their country. It described the pretext of the Yankees to justify the aggression as a measure to protect American citizens residing in Grenada as false and childish. The document lauded the glorious resistance put up by the revolutionary people of Grenada as well as the heroic solidarity of Cuban internationalist workers, who preferred to die to the last man in the face of the provocative intervention of this declared enemy of the peoples' independence, of universal peace, and the entire world.

At this time when the increasing imperialist aggressiveness is rearing its ugly head against a sovereign and free nation, the JMPLA calls on Angolan youth to strengthen their revolutionary vigilance and rally around the MPLA-Labor Party and the commander in chief, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Trade Unions Condemn U.S. Invasion of Grenada

MB011058 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops continues to be condemned and vilified in our country as another ignoble crime of imperialism against a sovereign and independent country. Thus, communiques issued by the national trade unions of [words indistinct], education, culture, and social affairs, transport and communications have (?vigorously) condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The communiques received by our news bureau yesterday said the trade unions — in the name of all their members — call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from Grenada and express their most heartfelt militant solidarity with the Cuban internationalist workers who, shoulder to shoulder with the Grenadian people, defended the territorial integrity of that Caribbean nation to the last drop of blood.

The three trade unions pointed out in their communiques that the United States has attempted to use its interventionist and expansionist policy to justify the invasion of Grenada. The U.S. Administration has decided to base its entire foreign policy on the use of force.

Ambassador in Paris Holds Press Conference

PM261250 Paris Le Monde in French 14 Oct 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Members of Doctors Without Borders captured in Angola Will Be 'Treated as Mercenaries'"]

[Excerpt] Angolan Ambassador in Paris Luis de Almeida held a press conference on Tuesday, 11 October in which he reviewed "the racist South African regime's aggressions" against Angola. Admitting that negotiations between the two countries "have produced nothing" and that the result of the preliminary talks opened with the United States is "virtually nil," Mr de Almeida announced a "vast offensive" by government troops against UNITA (Mr Jonas Savimbi's armed movement) "armed gangs." A "white paper" relating the development of the conflict between South Africa and Angola from 1975-1982 has been published.

"Provocation, Sabotage, Breach of Faith..."

The Angolan ambassador described the invitation recently made by four European deputies to Mr Jonas Savimbi to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg 14-18 November, as a "breach of faith." Those deputies' mandate, he said, "does not entitle them to violate international laws." Mr de Almeida said that at the time when negotiations are starting on the renewal of the Lome Convention, which Angola is attending as an observer, this invitation is "a real provocation, a sabotage of the Angolan approach aimed at a rapprochement with the EEC." According to him, the French authorities "will have to take action if Mr Savimbi comes to France with a false passport."

Mr de Almeida also reiterated his government's attacks on the humanitarian organization, Doctors Without Borders, stating that any members of Doctors Without Borders captured on Angolan territory "will be treated as mercenaries." Describing the Doctors Without Borders' action as a "new type of mercenary activity in which the uniform is replaced by a white coat," Mr de Almeida said that the organization "will bear full responsibility" for what might happen to its members. If they are captured, they will be "tried."

BOTSWANA

Violation of Grenada Sovereignty Criticized

MB011908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Gaborone, Nov 1, SAPA — Botswana today criticised the invasion of Grenada and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island. The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement in Gaborone the use of force against Grenada constitutued a violation of its soverignty and its territorial integrity, as well as the principles of the UN Charter and the declaration of the Commonwealth principles made in Singapore in 1971 regarding international perce and security. It added that the people of Grenada should be left to find a peaceful solution to their crisis without external interference.

LESOTHO

Premier Urges British Role in RSA Border Problem

MB291302 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, The Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday extended hearty gratitude to the British Government for having assisted in building of the Mohale's Hoek Polyclinic. Speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the new polyclinic at Mohale's Hoek, Dr Jonathan appealed to Britain to continue assisting the Basotho, bearing in mind that friendship between the two countries dates as far back as 1868, when King Moshoeshoe I was protected from the South African invasion by Britain. The prime minister stated that it is quite clear that Lesotho has the strongest relations with Great Britain than any other country. Dr Jonathan pointed out that the Mohale's Hoek Polyclinic is the third clinic financed by the British Government to be opened in Lesotho. The others are at Hlotse and Teyateyaneng.

Referring to the friendship existing between Lesotho and Britain, Dr Jonathan recalled that apart from protecting Lesotho against South African aggression in 1868, Britain also sided with the Basotho when they refused to join the Union of South Africa in 1910. He asked that the British high commissioner in Lesotho, Mr C. Clemens, urge his government and the queen to intervene in the current difficult situation which the Basotho encounter with at the borders between Lesotho and South Africa [sentence as heard]. He stressed that all that the Basotho are struggling against is hunger, poverty, and insecurity.

Speaking on the same occasion of the inauguration of the Mohale's Hoek Polyclinic, British High Commissioner to Lesotho His Excellency Mr Clemens said the British Government was happy to be involved in the development activities in Lesotho. Mr Clemens said that the money donated by the British Government towards building the Mohale's Hoek Polyclinic was but one of the national projects the British Government was involved in during the financial year 1983/84. Mr Clemens remarked that the British Government had already assisted in the establishment of the Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation in the Mohale's Hoek district. This polyclinic, which is fully equipped, has been built at the cost of about 800,000 maluti.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mugabe Arrives for 'Working Visit'; Met by Machel

MB021044 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, arrived in Maputo this morning for a working visit within the framework of regualr consultations between frontline states. The head of the Zimbabwean Government was received on arrival by President Samora Machel and Frelimo Party Political Bureau members.

Machel Addresses Trade Union Congress 31 October

MB011000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0715 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Speech by President Samora Machel a the opening of the Constituent Conference of the Mozambique Trade Unions at Congress Hall in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades and friends, after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, economic and trade links were re-established, particularly in the field of transport. The Beira-Machipanda railway line was reactivated, the Beira-Mutare pipeline was put back into operation, and the Maputo-Chicualacuala railway began to increase its activities. Our country's economy began to return to normal. In 1981, the gross national product grew by 11.6 per cent, compared to 1977, particularly in the fields of transport and communications and construction. However, South Africa, with the imperialists' pledged support, has mounted another act of aggression to destroy our already weak economy, destabilize our country, and create terror and intranquillity among our people.

The Nazi-fascist Pretoria regime fears the consolidation of our economy. It fears the example of the society that we are building. Accordingly, using armed gangs, it is waging an undeclared war against us which fundamentally concentrates its action against defenseless populations — against women, children, and elderly people — and also against economic installations — mainly the sectors which will enable us to kill famine — and against the transportation system. The armed bandits are concentrating their action against foreign guest workers by abducting and killing them so as to discourage international cooperation. It is not by chance that the main targets of the armed bandits' action are the transportation systems, mainly the ones which link our country with neighboring countries.

The apartheid regime is mounting attacks on the regional economic cooperation within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. Pretoria is aware that main objective of the SADCC is to put an end to the dependence of the Southern African countries on the South African economy. By attacking railway links with our neighboring countries, South Africa intends to turn them into its perpetual clients, thereby being able to charge transit duties, which will place a powerful instrument of blackmail in its hands.

The racist South African regime fears that tobacco from Zimbabwe, copper from Zambia, cobalt from Zaire, tea from Malawi, sugar from Swaziland, and meat from Botswana would pass through the ports of Nacala, Beira, and Maputo. For any country, the transport system is like the arteries and veins of the human body. By attacking the transport system, the apartheid regime is aware that it is attacking a sensitive point of our economy. It is aware that it is directly affecting the strategic sectors of our development and hindering regional cooperation in the field of transport, thus denying us an important source of foreign exchange for our country. It is hindering the flow of maize from Tete and Niassa, the flow of sugar from Sofala, copra and tea from Zambezia, and coal from Moatize, as well as the marketing of commodities produced by the peasant and the supply of essential daily commodities for his life. It is hindering the materialization of the plan and the major guidelines drawn up by the Fourth Congress. That is why we often say that to eliminate armed gangsters is to defend and strengthen our economy — they are two sides of the same coin. There is no defense without economy and there is no economy without defense. The defense and economy add up to one thing and they mutually strengthen each other. To be aware of the reality of the problems which we face is the first step in the correct establishment of the socialist trade unions in our country and the materialization of the noble tasks in the defense of the fatherland and the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique [applause]

Another danger we must fight is the tendency toward populism. Popular style should not be confused with populism. Populism is a manifestation of petit bourgeois conceptions within the working class. Populism occurs when there is a lack of ideological clarity. It develops where there is political confusion. It is the task of the socialist trade unions to fight the tendency toward populism, which sabotages the discipline of the working class and diverts them from their objectives. The trade unions must watch the tendency manifested in various structures. They must make visits to the provinces high priority. They must, first of all, know the country — make comprehensive visits and be able to talk about each province's location. Do you understand? [applause]

First of all you must study geography. You must know how many square kilometers Mozambique has; how many provinces, districts, locations, villages; how many tribes in each province; and what kind of products there are in each province. You must first of all understand the country before you can go outside and talk about Mozambique. Do you understand this? [applause]

We must fight the tendency to give priority to visits abroad. Visits inside our country must be given priority in order to deepen our knowledge about Mozambique and consolidate our national unity. A trade union leader or cadre who goes on a visit abroad must have well defined objectives, and when he comes back he must give an account of the work he carried out. In the past there was a tendency for trade unions to prevent the workers from assuming the full scope of their class struggle. This is an imported tendency which reveals the lack of vision of the interests of workers as a class. In practice, this results in claims that only take into account the interests of workers of only one enterprise or sector and not of the working class as a whole. In other cases, it results in claims that do not take into consideration the real level of the development of production orthe country's economic situation. This is ignorance, and deliberate ignorance at that. Who does not understand the economic situation of this country? Let him raise up his hand. Anyone demonstrating deliberate ignorance must be punished. It is fine when it is natural ignorance.

We must be very clear on this issue, taking into account the class nature of our party and state. The socialist trade unions are not instruments of confrontation. Whom do you want to confront? Answer me. That is why — I repeat — we must be very clear on this issue. Taking into account the class nature of our party and state, the socialist trade unions are not instruments of confrontation. They are aimed at carrying out the fundamental objectives of the worker-peasant alliance. They keep a watch on the correct

implementation of the party policy. The task of our socialist trade unions is not to make claims.

Comrades and friends, the creation of socialist trade unions in Mozambique is taking place while our country is experiencing difficulties. Natural disasters, an international economic crisis, and enemy action have together created serious economic difficulties. These difficulties are causing concrete problems in the lives of every worker and of all the Mozambique people. We are experiencing an undeclared war which is being mounted against us by the racist and criminal South African regime. While it is clear that this war is causing us difficulties, on the other hand, it is also clear that it is increasing the hatred that our people have toward the enemy. It strengthens the determination of the Mozambique workers to liquidate the armed bandits.

Integrated in the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] or organized in their working posts, the Mozambique workers constitute a wall of steel against which all enemy actions are being smashed and will continue to be smashed.

Examining in depth the present situation in our country, the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress has clearly defined our priorities in our present fight. These priorities are: the elimination of hunger and nakedness, as well as the elimination of the armed bandits. But there is a third point. Which one is that? Which one is it, friends? I think only members of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission know this third point. The third point is a diplomatic campaign. Do you understand this? That is why I visited the West. It is within the framework of our guidelines. The military action for the elimination of armed bandits, economic action, and diplomatic action at the international level are our priorities. Do you understand this, friends? [Crowd shouts: "We do."] Thank you. [applause] The party and state will concentrate their efforts and resources in areas which directly contribute to the realization of these major priorities. The immediate activity of the trade unions, in addition to their specific tasks, cannot be separated from current priorities.

(MORE) 310715 BT/TOTH/DS 31/1100Z NOV In concrete terms, this means that the first task of the Mozambique trade unions must be an in-depth study of their contribution to the fight against famine and nakedness and the liquidation of armed bandits. Right from their inception, the trade unions must give priority to those branches and working centers where foodstuffs and clothes are produced, or which are directly related to their production or distribution. The state and private farms, and the food and textile factories, must be the first priority for the organization and activities of trade unions. In these sectors the trade unions will enlighten the workers about the enormous importance of the respective working sectors for the well-being of our people, while mobilizing them in increasing production and productivity. Priority must also be given to sectors such as ports and railways, road services, and public and urban transport which directly contribute to the national and regional circulation of products or the movement of the workers themselves. In this context, special attention must be given to enterprises which supply the people and ministries and services which are directly involved in the production and distribution of foodstuffs and clothes. The strategic sectors dealing with export must also be part of the mobilizing work of the trade unions. Special attention will have to be given to the development of innovators and people with initiative for business in the context of the process of the selfless socialist spirit of hard work.

The trade unions will perform a central role in the mobilization of workers toward the correct and permanent application of the principles of self-reliance. In general, the trade unions will promote campaigns in the correct use of material resources and will educate workers in the spirit of austerity, while enlightening them on our current difficulties. Efforts toward good maintenance and proper operation of machines, equipment, and installations are part of the campaign which they will have to promote among workers. In all these actions selfless socialist hard work will be the fundamental method of work of the trade unions.

The fight for discipline, punctuality, organization, and efficiency is also an immediate task. The trade unions must be a highly disciplined and organized army. The trade union cadres and leaders, from the top to the bottom, must be an example of discipline, correctness, punctuality, professional dignity, dedication to work, efficiency, and organization. The trade union cadres and leaders must be an example for all workers. The permanent concern of the trade unions must be the organization of workers and the political, ideological, technical, cultural, and scientific formation of the Mozambique man. The trade unions will highly regard the organization of workers, while encouraging them and creating conditions for the workers to continue their own organization. That is the only way the trade unions will be a reservoir of cadres for our party and revolution.

The Mozambique workers have been making a decisive contribution to the strengthening of our defense capacity throughout the country. They have been supporting the war effort that has been imposed upon us by the aggression carried out by the racist Pretoria regime. This shows that our workers have embodied, at the highest level, the defense of the fatherland as a duty of every Mozambican and every citizen.

The trade unions will be responsible for organizing and strengthening the workers in taking the initiative in supporting defense. This implies the creation of conditions in which every worker feels that he is effectively contributing to the defense of the fatherland and that he has a specific task in the fight for the liquidation of the armed bandits. The second aspect will be the mobilization of workers with a view to their integration into the popular militia and popular vigilant groups, thus continuing to give continuity to the broad movement which already includes thousands and thousands of workers throughout the country.

Together with the party and the defense and security forces, the trade unions will continue to create conditions so that every production unit is ready to defend itself against an enemy attack. The immediate priority is the need to safeguard, through organized vigilance, the defense of the workers' lives and the safety of equipment and installations against any sabotage action.

These are, in broad terms, the immediate tasks for the socialist trade unions which we are going to create. You are being created for this purpose.

Party 1984 Action Program Outlined

MB011637 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The party program of action for 1984, which was recently approved by the Central Committee secretariat, deals mainly with aspects related to the fight against famine and nakedness and the struggle to eliminate the armed bandits. According to an article published in Bulletin No 23 of the party cell, the program of action also mentions tasks that will be carried out immediately and until the end of this year. The program of action will be extended to the grassroots level with the objective that every cell and party member have a specific task to carry out within the outlined priorities.

The small-scale projects, including an agricultural trade campaign, production of spare parts and tools, and the Maputo, Beira, and Nacala railways, as well as the greenbelt areas will be among the main areas of action for party work in the framework of the fight against famine and nakedness.

With regard to the fight against armed bandits, the party action program for 1984 will deal mainly with patriotic mobilization of the whole people for the defense of the fatherland and of the revolutionary gains, the article published in the party cell bulletin added.

Free Trade Agreements Signed With Tanzania

MB011528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Mozambique and Tanzania signed last Thursday a protocol in Arusha Thursday which establishes the institutions of the Ruvuma Free Trade Area [Rufta]. The document was signed by Joaquim de Carvalho, Mozambique foreign trade minister, and by Mustafa Nyanganyi, Tanzanian minister of trade.

The protocol establishes four working committes: a ministerial committee, a banking and payment committee, a trade and customs committee, and a coordinating committee. In every committee the two countries will jointly supervise the implementation of decisions related to Rufta, the formation agreement for which has already been signed and ratified by the two countries.

Trade Union Conference Elects Presidium

MB011134 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The proceedings of the National Constituent Conference of Trade Unions will resume this morning in Maputo. The proceedings were interrupted yesterday afternoon because of a change in the program.

Also yesterday the conference presidium was elected. It includes members of the Frelimo Political Bureau, the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly, and the Frelimo Central Committee. On a proposal by the chairman of the conference, Political Bureau member Mariano Matsinhe, the heads of the foreign delegations invited were also accepted as members of the presidium. The agenda of the conference was also presented and voting was held for the members who participate in the committees on duties, statutes, program of action, and the editorial committee.

Production Councils Report Heard

MB011511 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The presentation of the report of the National Commission for the Implementation of the Production Councils to the Constituent Conference of Trade Unions ended a short while ago in the conference hall in Maputo. Read by the deputy chairman of the Commission, who is the chairman of the National Constituent Conference of Mozambique Trade Unions, Mariano Matsinhe, the report discusses in detail in seven chapters the activities carried out by the production councils since they were set up 7 years ago.

The report stresses that one can today say that the production councils have basically fulfilled the task that was laid down to them by the party to be the start of Mozambique trade unions. It also points out that the production councils were set up and grew in a complex process which was not free of difficulties, and they already constitute an organized structure which has long experience.

Despite these difficulties, the report stresses that there has been a qualitative advance in terms of organization and inculcation of class awareness. It adds, "We have grown quantitatively, and we now already constitute an army that will increasingly incorporate more forces."

On foreign policy the report of the production councils reaffirms the support to the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Union of Namibian Workers. It also calls for the release of the South African and Namibian patriotic leaders who are incarcerated in the dungeons of the apartheid regime. The report also condemns the occupation of Angola and supports the Angolan people in the defense of their fatherland.

It condemns the occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and also condemns the aggression and invasion of Grenada by the United States. The report also supports the struggle of the peoples of Central and South America and the Caribbean and hails the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people for the wholehearted support which they have given so as to make the trade unions a reality today.

At the session messages of support from Gaza Province and from the France-Mozambique friendship association were read out. At this moment participants are making speeches supporting the address by President Samora Machel made yesterday at the opening session.

The report of the production councils will be debated this afternoon by the participants at the Constituent Conference of Trade Unions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Referendum Voting Starts; Results Expected 3 Nov

MB020720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Today is referendum day. Voters may vote at any polling station. Valid identity documents must be produced. Polling stations opened at 0700 and close at 2100 this evening, and results are expected tomorrow morning.

About 2,713,000 white voters get the opportunity of going to the polls in the referendum on the new constitution today, which provides for direct representation of Coloreds and Indians in a three-chamber parliament. A few minutes ago polling stations opened after an intensive 2-month campaign by the five white political parties. The 1,876 polling bureaus established by the Department of Internal Affairs will close at 2100 tonight. Voters will be asked the question: are you in favor of the Republic of South Africa constitution of 1983 as approved by parliament?

In contrast with general elections and the referendum of 1960, voters will not be expected to vote in specific constituencies but will be able to cast their ballots at any polling station. In general, polling stations have been established at the same venues as has been the case in general elections, but for the convenience of voters the department has also established polling stations at places such as the Kruger National Park, Jan Smuts Airport, and railway stations in the major cities.

From details released by the department, it appears that the Pretoria region, stretching from Barberton in the lowveld of the eastern Transvaal to Rustenburg in the western Transvaal, potentially has the largest number of voters — 435,980. The second largest region is Johannesburg, which has almost 401,000 voters. Beaufort West is the smallest region with 38,800 voters. Taken on the number of voters in each province, Transvaal heads the list with 1,414,000, followed by the Cape with almost 772,000. Natal has 314,000 voters, and the Free State 212,000.

South Africans living in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei will not be able to cast their votes in those countries, but will be accommodated at polling stations on the borders with South Africa. The chief referendum officer, Mr (Gerie van Zyl), has again pointed out that people who wish to vote have to be in possession of valid identity documents and have to be South African citizens of 18 years of age or older. Earlier, Mr (van Zyl) revealed that 1,800 identity documents had been sent by air to regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday. He called on people who had applied for identity documents to contact the regional offices of the department to ascertain whether their documents were available. Mr (van Zyl) pointed out that people could be denied access to polling stations if they were not in possession of identity documents.

Votes will not be counted in polling areas but at the 15 referendum offices of the Department of Internal Affairs. The 15 polling stations are Beaufort West, Bloemfontein, Durban, George, Germiston, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Kimberly, Kroonstad, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Pietersburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, and Roodepoort. The counting of votes will start early tomorrow morning, and the first results are expected at about 0900 tomorrow morning. The last results are expected to be announced by early tomorrow afternoon. The South African Broadcasting Corporation has made special arrangements for the live transmission of results on the English and Afrikaans radio services and on TV 1. Results will also be flashed on the commercial radio services.

Tonight, filling stations will remain open until 2300, and the government has announced that the 5 rand levy will not have to be paid. In contrast with general elections, bars and bottlestores will be open throughout the country with the exception of Middelburg, where a provincial byelection is being held simultaneously. Our regional news offices report that many people have arrived at the polling stations to vote.

Bomb Damages Johannesburg-Durban Railway Line

MB011139 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A bomb has damaged the main Johannesburg-Natal railway line. That is according to a spokesperson for South African Transport Services, who said railway police were also able to disarm a second explosive device found on the Johannesburg-Springs commuter line.

The spokesperson, (Jan Havenga), said the blast occured at about 0100 near Germiston. He says damage to the track was very slight and has already been repaired. The bomb and the second device were both said to have been of Russian origin. No train services have been disrupted.

Two Bombs Explode in Durban; No One Injured

MB020556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] There were two bomb explosions in Durban last night. Nobody was seriously injured. The first blast occurred shortly before midnight at the Durban Municipal Transport bus depot in Alice Street. The bomb had been placed in an empty bus. Seven buses were damaged and a number of windows shattered. A bus driver received treatment for injuries caused by flying glass. The second bomb exploded at a police store in Wentworth at 0255 this morning. A wall, the roof, and windows in the building were damaged, and windows were shattered at the Alan Taylor residence at Natal University next door. Nobody was injured.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0549 GMT on 2 November carries a similar report, adding: "There has been no indication of who was responsible, but the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, warned the banned ANC would attempt to disrupt today's referendum. Police are investigating."]

Nuclear Fuel Loaded at Koeberg Plant

MB011524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] An Electricity Supply Commission [ESCOM] spokesman has said that loading of nuclear fuel at Unit 1 of the Koeberg Power Station near Cape Town is on schedule. The loading of the 157 fuel assemblies should be completed by the end of next week. The entire operation is being carried out underwater and is being supervised and controlled by ESCOM staff. The process is also being monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which will continue to do so for the rest of the life of the power station.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Condemns Bishop Assassination in Grenada

MB011812 Lusaka Times of Zambia in English 24 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia has strongly condemned the murder of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his colleagues last week. In a message of condolences sent to Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Mr George Chambers and all the Caribbean leaders meeting on the islands, the President said yesterday Zambia had been deeply shocked by the "wanton assassination" of Mr Bishop and others.

"Zambia joins the people of Grenada and all the leaders in the Caribbean in mourning the death of this great son of Grenada and of the oppressed people of the world. We condemn in the strongest terms the perpetrators of the murder of such a man who was respected by all of us."

Lusaka Carries President Kaunda Address to Nation

MB011717 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Address to the nation by President Dr Kenneth Kaunda at the high court in Lusaka, with passage-by-passage translation in vernacular; monitored in progress — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Freedom we value so much that we have divided our responsibilities in such a way that Kaunda, the president, deliberately and constantly, with his colleagues in the Central Committee and the cabinet when it is formed tomorrow or so — another day — must respect the independence of the judiciary. That is why we are meeting here just outside the high court [applause], because if we did not respect the independence of the judiciary, we might as well appoint ourselves judges. But — this is important: We want to be quite sure that when there is somebody who commits an offense, the prejudices of the executive will not affect the rights of the individual in our society. [applause]

Indeed, we have freedom of the press in Zambia. Why do we do this? Because we want to see ourselves through the press and see how we are doing. The party constitution provides for self-criticism at every level. The press, therefore is free to criticize what we are doing. But that does not give a licence to write anything. It is only a licence to enable one to write the truth, capital T-R-U-T-H, and I know of no one in the last 19 years from the press who has been troubled because he or she has written the truth — not under the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. UNIP is very clear as to what it wants to to do. It provides all these freedoms because in society man is central — central (?in) all this freedom. It is important to understand our program for action, the way we are going to tread, the law we are going to follow, and how we are going to fight and face our problems which confront this nation, as indeed these problems confront many other nations, in fact all nations [words indistinct] economic problems. To fight these problems we need a well-organized party which has demonstrated its ability to organize the people of Zambia in an orderly and faithful manner, upholding all the time the importance of man.

These freedoms [words indistinct] to the freedom of worship. We want church leaders to be able to propagate the message of love, God's love to us human beings. The point I would like to make here is the judiciary, the press, the church is one. Let not these mirrors which will (?reflect) from time to time (?be glazed) mirrors as I said on (?7) October this year here. Let these mirrors (?speak), let them [words indistinct]. Let these mirrors make themselves very clear, because if they are (?glazed) then I might see myself wrongly. I would be (?thinking) this part of my head, very white, this very black [words indistinct]. The mirror must show that on my head is white, not black. It would be telling a lie.

The judiciary, the press, the church — our mirrors must be as clear as possible, as clear as is humanly possible. They, that is those brothers and sisters who operate in these areas, must have ethics to guide them, to control them, and not hope for us to come and (?tell them) how to behave, because by keeping them there in the judiciary, in the press, in the church, society has trusted them (?to do the best thing they can, to do the right thing, in those places, (?and so long as they do that) the party, which has overall responsibility for your freedom as an individual, for my freedom as an individual, will continue to be happy and (?leave them to operate) [words indistinct] thank you. [applause]

[Words indistinct] Let me take this opportunity to welcome (?and congratulate) those members of parliament who have been returned in this general election. [applause] It is (?typical, though one characteristic) of one-party participatory democracy, that the fight between the various candidates was carried out in a very honorable and peaceful manner. It is true there were some little things here and there which were incompatible with the party's involvement — one-party participatory democracy — in the running of the elections, but these will be taken care of by the system as time goes on. So all I can say is to thank all candidates who fought hard but lost — and: let them continue to work and support the people of Zambia through the party. [applause] Elections will soon come in 1988, God willing, and, if they are still vigorous, they'll be able to put themselves up again, and if the Central Committee at that time accepts them, and if we are still using the system of adoption, will be put up to fight again, and perhaps be picked — those who will be candidates at that time. So all I'm saying is, the struggle is still on and continues. Don't give up. [applause] One Zambia, [crowd: "One nation."] A luta, [crowd: "continua"]

To the new members of parliament, in our 1-party participatory democracy no single person has got a program of his own or her own. We all have one program which was passed by the general conference of the party at Mlungushi, the Rock of Authority. That is our program. You as individual members of parliament have no program of your own. This program was laid down by the party at the general conference. Your task is to see whether that program is being implemented. [applause] So I expect the MP who covers the State House as my MP to have a (?full list) of resolutions of the National Council. Go through them and find out what has not been implemented of the decisions taken by the National Council. Resolutions, all of them, from the beginning — you must have a full list of them. [Words indistinct] that all development plans, all speeches — presidential speeches. Those are not Kaunda's speeches. Presidential speeches are speeches of the Central Committee, not Kaunda's. So I expect the MP's to have all those speeches and to read them properly, be well versed so that when you go to parliament and give a speech you'll speak like a learned man, not by law, but in the policies of the party. If you don't do that, I will [words indistinct]. [applause and laughter].

One very sad development of the last parliament, Comrade Secretary General, was the stand or stands taken by a number of [words indistinct]. They kept accusing those in authority: You are corrupt, you're corrupt, you're corrupt — without producing evidence (?of the corruption). So we don't want to hear that any more, because the anticorruption commission is here. If Kaunda is corrupt, go and report him to the anticorruption commission. If you shout your head off in parliament, we will deal with you (?neatly). [applause]. The anticorruption commission is just as independent as (?judiciary). It will be free to receive your report any time, anywhere, without interference from the (?executive) — just as free as the judiciary.

ZIMBABWE

SAPA: Prime Minister Mugabe Leaves for Mozambique

MB021020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Harare, Nov 2, SAPA — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe left Harare this morning for Maputo, government officials have confirmed. Not able to provide any further details, the officials said a statement would "soon" be issued on the trip. Mr Mugabe has frequently made one-day trips to either Maputo or to Beira, for consultations with his Mozambican counterpart, President Samora Machel.

Security Minister Comments on Muzorewa Arrest

MB011903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Harare, Nov 1, SAPA — Police and Central Intelligence Organisation officials today searched the suburban Harare home of former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa, still in detention tonight. The bishop was arrested yesterday. His lawyers and relatives battled unsuccessfully last night and today for a chance to see him at Harare Central Police Station. A statement from the minister of state for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said the detention was part of a new operation called "chinyavada" (Shona for "scorpion") designed "to check on subversive elements connected with South African bandits. The statement added the government was aware that Mr Muzorewa had plans to visit Pretoria, "to be reunited with his intimate friends in the leadership of the South African Government." It said he had planned to spend several days in South Africa en route, next week, to a biennial bishops conference in California.

UANC Official Criticizes Arrest

MB011852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Harare, Nov 1, SAPA — The United African National Congress protested today about the arrest of its leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was taken from his Borrowdale home yesterday by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation. The party publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, told the semi-official news agency, ZIANA, the arrest of the bishop was expected "as a short cut to a one-party state." He said the arrest was also a clear indication that "freedom of expression has been thrown out the window in Zimbabwe."

Whatever the reasons for his arrest, Mr Sakala said: "Its all lies and concoctions based on unfounded stories, and it would appear the concept of reconciliation as propounded by the prime minister is all window-dressing. We of the UANC are profoundly shocked by the hypocrisy of the concept of reconciliation, because we believe the bishop was only trying to counter allegations made against him," Mr Sakala said in an apparent reference to Saturday's press conference when Bishop Muzorewa denied government allegations that he planned to overthrow it. Mr Sakala said the arrest had confirmed what Bishop Muzorewa himself said at the press conference when he stated: "What confronts us is not oppression from Smith, nor for South Africa, nor from Israel, but comes from the ruling party and members of our society with black skins."

British Official Arrives on Familiarization Tour

MB020956 Harare Domestic Service in English 0660 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The British minister of state in the Foreign Office responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, arrived in Harare today for a 4-day visit. British officials have described his visit as part of a familiarization tour of the southern African region. Mr Rifkind will hold talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and other government officials. Tomorrow he is expected to sign a loan agreement with the government. Mr Rifkind leaves Zimbabwe for South Africa on Saturday.